

A4  
Certaine grammar

questions for the exercise of

*young Schollers in the lear-*

ning of the Acci-

dence.

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# The first part of Grammar.

Q. **VV**hat booke doe you learne?

R. **VV**hene Accidence.

Q. What booke is that?

R. It is the first booke which we vse to learne to teache by the groundes and principall rules of Grammar.

Q. What is Grammar?

R. It is an art which teacheth the right and due order of speech as well in writing as in speaking.

Q. Howe many partes of Grammar be there?

R. Some good writers make but two, but wee commonly reckon foure.

Q. Which be they?

	1	{	Orthographia.
R. These.	2		Etymologia.
			Syntaxis.
	4		Profodia.

Q. What wordes be these.

R. They be Greeke wordes.

Q. Why doe ye rehearse them in Greeke wordes?

R. Because there is no fitte termes vsed for them in English.

Q. Howe be they termed in Latine?

R. The same wordes be vsed also in Latine.

Q. Howe chaunce the Latines in teaching of this art do vse Greeke termes?

R. Because the *Romanes* whose speech was Latine had the knowledge of the learned artes from the Greekes, and for that at the first they had not deuised in the Latin tongue fit words to expresse the meaning of these Greeke termes, therefore they kept still the greeke wordes, not onely in Grammar but also in all the other liberall Sciences.

Q. What meane you by Orthographia?

R. It may be called in Latin *recta scriptura*, in English true writing.

## The first part

- Q.** What doe you learne in this part of Grammar?  
**R.** It teacheth the perfect order that is to be vsed in writing and reading.  
**Q.** How many thinges are to be obserued for the right order of writing.

Fiue, that is to say,	1	Letters.
	2	Diphthongs.
	3	Syllabells.
	4	Wordes.
	5	Distinctions of wordes and sentences.

- Q.** What call yee a letter?  
**R.** A letter is euery seuerall figure that is written in a word.  
**Q.** How many letters haue yee?  
**R.** In english we vse 24. a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. v. w. x. y. z. The Latines leaue out k. y. Because they be more vsuall to the Greekes. They leaue out also w. for it is a letter proper to our English tongue. And though they vse h. in many wordes, yet they count it not a letter but onely the marke of a breathed vowell: so that the Latins in deede haue but 20. proper letters.  
**Q.** How be your letters deuided?  
**R.** Into vowels and consonants.  
**Q.** How many be vowels?  
**R.** These fiue, a e i o u. and the Greeke y.  
**Q.** Why be they called vowels?  
**R.** They be so called of this worde vox, which signifieth a voyce: for that no other letters do make any voyce in sounding without some of these ioyned with them.  
**Q.** Why what spelleth prs?  
**R.** Nothing, because there is neuer a vowell among those letters.  
**Q.** How many letters be called consonantes?  
**R.** All other sauing these fixe vowells.  
**Q.** Why be they called consonantes?  
**R.** They be so called a consonando, That is to say of sounding



# Of Grammar.

ding together, because that of themselves they giue no certayne sounde, but must bee sounded together with the vowels.

Q. How be your consonantes deuised?

R. Thus.

Some be called.	1	{	Mutes, or dumme letters.
	2		Semiuocales, or halfe vowels.
	3		Liquides, or mylde and melting letters.
	4		Double consonantes.

Q. How many be called Mutes?

R. These niene. b c d f g k p q r.

Q. Why be they so called?

R. Because that of themselves they haue no manner of sounde, and therefore in pronouncing yee adde vnto them this vowell e. or a. as be. ce. de. ka. &c.

Q. How many be called Semiuocales, or halfe vowels?

R. These seuen. l. m. n. r. s. x. z.

Q. Why be they so called?

R. Because euery one of them hath as it were halfe a sound of it selfe.

Q. How many be called Liquides, or mylde & melting letters?

R. Forsooth foure of those Semiuocales. That is l. m. n. r.

Q. Why bee they so called?

R. Epyther because they sounde not so harde in pronouncing: Or els, because when one of them standeth in a woorde nexte after any of the Mutes it maketh the vowell goyng before to be epyther long or short.

Q. Howe manye bee called Double consonantes?

R. These two. x and z.

Q. Why be they so called?

R. Because they be made of two consonantes, and stand for two consonantes in speeche. As x standeth for cs. or gs. and z. for ds. or rs. or as some thinke for ss.

Q. To what vse serue these letters?

A 3

R. They

## The first part

R. They serue to expresse in witing the wordes that a man thinketh to speake.

Q. How do ye know with what letters to write a worde?

R. That is best learned by vse. But in the bowelles the sounde will teache pee which is to be vsed, and in the consonantes the framing of the tongue in speaking will bring pee to the letter.

Q. What speciall notes haue pee for the placing of your letters in witing?

- R. These. 1. { The first letter of euery word that beginneth a sentence and the first letter of euery proper name must be written with a bigger letter than the other words, and those bigger letters are commonly called Capitall letters.
- 2 } Betwixt m & n ye shal neuer write p.
- 3 } In Latine after x pee shall neuer write f.
- 4 } In all simple words these letters following must alwayes be ioyned and spelled with the bowell that commeth after them, bd, ft, pl, st, co. gm, gn, n, x.
- 5 } In compoundng of words ye must alwaies take heede to make good sounde, whiche the Greekes call Euphonia and therfore sometime some letters are to be put out, sometime others are to be put in, sometime those are to be changed.

Q. Howe proue pee that?

R. For Example. Of ob & curro I compound one buthe which I write not obcurro, but occurro. Euphonia gratia that is for good soundes sake. So for Absfero I write aufero. and for conleugo I write colligo.

Q. Nowe. What call pee a Diphong?

R. It is a greeke worde and signifieth a double sound. And it is the placing of two bowels in one sillable which must be pronounced both together.

Q. How

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**Q.** How many dipthonges haue wee?

**R.** Among the Latines there be commonly vsed these fure.

{	ae	}	{	musæ.
	au	}		audio.
	oe	}	as	coelum.
	ei	}		hei.
	eu	}		euge.

And in englishe we vse these ten.

{	ai, or ay.	}	gaine.
	au, or aw.	}	gaude.
	ea for e full.	}	great.
	ee or ie for i smal.	}	greeke.
	ei or ey	}	height.
	ew.	}	leude.
	oi or oy.	}	ioye.
	ou or ow.	}	lowde.
	ui for i broade.	}	guyde.
	oo.	}	good.

**Q.** Powe. What call ye a syllable?

**R.** It is a greeke tearme, and may signifie in english a coupling. For it is the coupling of bowels and consonantes that are to be pronounced together without breaking of the sound, as if it were but one letter.

**Q.** Must there needes be a bowell in euery syllable?

**R.** Yea. Or els there is no sounde.

**Q.** Can there be no more bowels but one in a syllable?

**R.** No. In latine two bowels can neuer properly bee ioyned together in one syllable, except it be a dipthong.

**Q.** How many letters may be in a syllable?

**R.** So manie as may be pronounced together with one breath without breaking of the sound.

**Q.** Howe fewe letters may be in a syllable?

**R.** Sometime but one. But that must needes be a bowell, and then it is called, a or e, or o, perse, that is a or e or o by it selfe, but if there be any consonant in the syllable there must needes be more letters then one.

**Q.** How will ye knowe how many syllables ther be in a word?

**R.** Verry easly, for in latine there be so many syllables as there

## The first part

be vowels. Except there bee a Diphthong. But it is best knowne by the pronouncing of the worde.

*Q.* Why so?

*R.* For. So often as I am compelled to breake the sound in pronouncing of a woorde, so manye syllables bee in the worde as in me, ri, di, e, i. I breake the sounde five times, and therefore I haue five syllables.

*Q.* Howe. What call yee a worde?

*R.* It is a voyce consisting of one syllable or more, where in is vttered so much as signifieth somewhat.

*Q.* Howe manie syllables doe make a woorde?

*R.* There is no certaine number appointed. For some words be of one syllable called Monosyllaba, some be of 2, called Disyllaba. Some of more then two, called Hyperdisyllaba. Or of manie syllables called Polysyllaba.

*Q.* Howe what meane yee by distinctions of wordes?

*R.* They bee certayne prickes and markes which bee vsed in writing, to diuide euery sentence into his partes and to teache vs how to pause in reading.

*Q.* Howe many suche markes haue yee?

*R.* They be commonly these sixe.

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| 1 | Comma.        |
| 2 | Colon.        |
| 3 | Periodus.     |
| 4 | Interrogatio. |
| 5 | Apostrophus.  |
| 6 | Parenthesis.  |

*Q.* What is meant by Comma?

*R.* It is a little crooke set at the end of a woorde, thus (,) which noteth that there is ended a little piece of a sentence, which wee call a clause, and must haue a verie little pause in reading.

*Q.* What meane yee by Colon?

*R.* It is a marke made with two prickes thus (:) and doeth note that there is ended one of the chiefe partes of a sentence, called a member of a sentence, and therefore requireth a longer pause,

*Q.* What

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Q. What call yee Periodus?

R. It is a marke made with one pyicke, thus (.) and noteth that the sentence is there fully ended. And therefore requirerth a perfect pause.

Q. What meane yee by Interrogatio?

R. It is a marke made with two pyickes thus (?) and noteth that the sentence going before it is a question, and should haue the last woordes rayled by somewhat sharpe in pronouncing.

Q. What call yee Apostrophus?

R. It is a little crooke set at the toppe of a letter thus No-  
sin'. And noteth that there is something lacking in the ende of that worde.

Q. What meane yee by Parenthesis?

R. That is a marke made with two halfe circles thus ( ) and noteth that all the woordes betwixt these two halfe circles are no parte of that sentence wherewith they bee ioyned, but are a speciall sentence of themselves, thrust into the other sentence vppon some speciall occasion: so that the other sentence may bee taken together whole without them.

Q. Nowe what thinges doe yee obserue in reading?

R. These two thinges. 1 { Cleane sounding.  
2 { Dewe pawling.

Q. Wherein standeth cleane sounding?

R. In giuing to euery letter his iust and full sounde. In breaking or diuiding euery worde duely into his seuerall syllables, so that euery syllable may bee hearde by himselfe and none drowned, nor stubbered by ill fauouredly. In the right pronouncing of ei, whiche of vs is commonly sounded ei when any vowel doeth follow next after him or eis not. And finally in aboyding all such vices as are of many foolishly viced by euill custome.

## The second part

**Q.** What vices be those?

**R.** Ioracismus. sounding i too boade.

2 Labdacismus. sounding l too full.

3 Ischnotes. mincing of a letter, as feather for father.

4 Traulismus. stammering or strutting.

5 Placasmus. too much mouching of letters.

6 Cheilosomia. massing or fumbling wordes in the mouth.

7 Abusing of letters, as v for f. vat for far. z for s as muza for musa. sh for ci. as salho for facio dosham for doceam soe. lishum for feliciu and such like.

**Q.** Wherein standeth due pausing?

**R.** In right obseruation of the markes and pickes before mencioned.

*And thus much for the first  
part of Grammar.*

## The second part of Grammar.

**Q.** Which is the second part of Grammar?

**R.** Eymologia.

**Q.** What meane ye by Eymologia?

**R.** It is a greeke worde, Which some interprete in latine Veriloquium. And (if the worde were bled) in Englishe, I would call it true woording. Or the true ble of wordes.

**Q.** What doe you learne in Eymologia?

**R.** Three things. 1. The true original & beginning of wordes.

2. What every worde is to be called in Grammar.

3. What thinges fall or chaunce to every worde.

**Q.** Howe will you learne the true originall or beginning of wordes?

**R.** That must be learned by much reading after we knowe the rules of Grammar.

**Q.** Then what doe ye learne in this part of Grammar for the calling of wordes?

**R.** There

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R. There be many proper tearmes in Grammar which pertaine to wordes and speech.

Q. Why, are wordes called otherwise in your art of Grammar then they be in common speech?

R. Yea forsooth.

Q. Why so?

R. Because neither Grammar, nor any other arte can be taught without some speciall tearmes deuised, to expresse the partes and thinges belonging to the same.

Q. Showe me some example?

R. As in the art of sayling there be many tearmes proper to that art. As of the ship, the docke, the rudder, the snowte, the hatches, the decke, the mast, &c. The plowman hath proper tearmes in his owne art, as of the plowe, the beame, the rocke, the tayle, the cowlter, the share, &c. And so is it in all other artes.

Q. Be all the tearmes of Grammar conteyned in Etymologia?

R. No. For euery parte of Grammar hath his proper tearmes. As in Orthographia: You had these tearmes, Letters, Dyphonges, Syllables, Distinctions, &c. So are there special tearmes belonging to the other partes of Grammar.

Q. Then what tearmes of Grammar be in this second parte called Etymologia?

R. Such tearmes as belong to the naming of wordes and thinges pertaining to the same.

Q. What doeth Etymologia especially intreate of?

R. Of euery worde that is to be vsed in speech.

Q. What is speech?

R. It is a pronouncing of wordes together, wherein euery man and woman speaking to eche other, vse to utter their myndes.

Q. Whereof is speech made?

R. Of wordes.

Q. Then what call yee woordes in Grammar?

R. I call all woordes partes of speech.

Q. Howe many partes of speech be there in Grammar?

R. Eight.



## The second part

**Q.** Why, you sayde that every worde is a part of speeche and are there but eight wordes in all the worlde?

**R.** Yes there be many thousandes of woordes: But, all woordes that bee used in speeche are called by one of these eight tearmes in Grammar.

**Q.** Which be those eight tearmes which yee call the eighthe partes of speeche?

<b>R. These.</b>	1	{ Nowne.	}	5	{ Aduerbe.	}
	2	{ Pronowne.		6	{ Coniunction.	
	3	{ Verbe.	}	7	{ Preposition.	}
	4	{ Participle.		8	{ Interiection.	

**Q.** Can there bee no fewer then eight termes which doe conteine in them all sorts of wordes?

**R.** Yes it were more easie to say there are but 4. a Nowne & a Verbe, an Aduerbe & a Coniunction.

**Q.** How so?

**R.** Because a Pronowne & a Participle may very wel be referred to a Nowne, & a Preposition and Interiection may well be referred to an Aduerbe.

**Q.** What is y<sup>e</sup> first difference amongst these 8. partes of speeche?

**R.** Forsooth y<sup>e</sup> first 4. be declined: & y<sup>e</sup> latter 4. be undeclined.

**Q.** What meane yee by declined and undeclined.

**R.** That worde in Grammar is saide to be declined, which maye bee chaunged in the last letter or sillable into other letters or syllables. And that whiche cannot bee so chaunged is sayde to be undeclined.

**Q.** Be those first foure declined all in one manner?

**R.** No. For some of them bee declined with cases, and some with moodes and tenes.

**Q.** How many partes of speeche be declined with cases?

**R.** These three. Nowne, Pronowne, and Participle. And a verbe onely is declined with modes and tenes.

**Q.** What were the first difference among woordes if there were but foure partes of speeche?

**R.** This. Some be woordes that haue number in them, as a Nowne, & a verbe. Some be woordes y<sup>e</sup> haue no nuber in them



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as an aduerbe and a coniunction.

**Q.** What is to be considered in euery part of speech?

**R.** These 3. things. 
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ what it is} \\ 2 \text{ what parts it hath} \\ 3 \text{ what thinges} \\ \text{chance vnto it} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{which} \\ \text{is cal-} \\ \text{led the} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{definition} \\ \text{diuision.} \\ \text{accidents.} \end{array} \right.$

**Q.** Then first what is a nowne?

**R.** Any worde that betoken eth the name of any thing is a nowne. } Or thus.

The name of any thing that may bee seene, felt, hearde, or vnderstanded is a nowne. As a booke.

**Q.** Is thy booke a nowne?

**R.** The thing it selfe which is called a booke is not a nowne, but this worde booke, which is the name of the thing is a nowne, for a nowne signifieth nothing els but a name.

**Q.** Why doest thou put this difference betwixte the thing and the name of the thing?

**R.** For that in Grammar which teacheth the true order of speech, wee haue to consider nothing but the very woordes that be spoken: so that thinges which bee signified by these woordes perceyue nothing to Grammar, and therefore no kinde of thing is a nowne, but the worde which is the name of any thing, that is a nowne.

**Q.** Howe many sortes of nownes haue ye?

**R.** Two, some be called 
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Substantiues and} \\ \text{Adiectiues.} \end{array} \right.$

**Q.** Howe knowe you a nowne substantiue?

**R.** A nowne substantiue is a name that standeth by himselfe.

**Q.** Howe can a nowne whiche is but a worde stande by it selfe.

**Q.** I knowe that no worde can properly stande by it selfe,

## The second part

but is a boyrowed speeche and I meane an other thing by it.

**Q.** What meane ye by standeth by him selfe?

**R.** That is to say, requirerh not an other word to be ioyned with him.

**Q.** Tell me this more plainly?

**R.** A nowne substantiue is a perfect worde, and a name so certaine, that I knowe certainly what thing it nameth, although there be no other worde ioyned with it.

So that when I say it standeth by it selfe, I meane I can vnderstande by it selfe the thinge that it signifyeth although there be no other worde ioyned vnto it.

**Q.** Haue ye any speciall marke whereby to knowe a nowne substantiue?

**R.** Yea forsooth. Any woorde that may apely and properly haue before his Englishe this signe a. or the. is a nowne substantiue, as A ciue, the ciue.

**Q.** Howe many sortes of nownes substantiues haue ye?

**R.** Two; some be } Proper and  
for } called } Common or appellatiue.

**Q.** What call yee a nowne proper?

**R.** A proper name is a nowne which is proper to the thing that it betokeneth, that is to say, whiche doeth signifie some one speciall thing.

**Q.** Howe many sortes of proper names haue yee?

<b>R.</b>	Tenne as proper names of	1 2 3 4 5	{ { { { {	Gods. Men. Floodes. Monethes. Winder	}	6 7 8 9 10	{ { { { {	Goddesses. Women. Cities Countreys Ilandes.
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**Q.** What call yee a common name, or a nowne appellatiue.

**R.** A nowne common is that whose signification is common

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to moe, that is, which betokeneth all things of that force.

**Q.** Shewe mee examples of a proper name, and of a common name?

**R.** Edouardus is a proper name, and signifieth but one man so called. But A man is a common name and signifieth all men. So Londinum the Citie of London is a proper name: because it is the name but of one Citie so called. But vrbs a Citie is a common name, because euery Citie is called a Citie, but euery citie is not called London.

**Q.** Nowe howe knowe ye a nowne Adiectiue?

**R.** A nowne adiectiue is a name that cannot stande by him selfe.

**Q.** What meane ye by that?

**R.** That is to say, requireth an other woorde to be ioyned with him.

**Q.** Tell me this more plannely?

**R.** A nowne adiectiue is the name of a thing, but so doubtful and uncertaine, as I knowe not certainly what thing it nameth except there be some other worde ioyned vnto it: so that when I say it cannot stande by it selfe: I meane that I cannot perfectly vnderstand what thing it belongeth vnto, excepte there bee a substantiue ioyned vnto it, as Good.

**Q.** Why do ye not knowe that good is the name of a thing?

**R.** Yes, I know that when you say good you meane something, but I knowe not what thing ye call good, except ye put some other worde vnto it: as a good horse, a good boy.

**Q.** Haue ye any speciall marke whereby to know a nowne adiectiue?

**R.** Yea forsooth In English, any name with which I may aptly ioine this worde thing, is a nowne adiectiue: as a good thing.

**Q.** This is inough for the diuision of a nowne. Now what meane ye by the Accidents.

## The second part

R. The Accidents be certayne properties falling or belonging to all the partes of speech generally, or to every fewerrall part of speech particularly, and thereof my booke is called an Accidence or the Accidents.

Q. Why so?

R. For that is (as I take it) the booke that treateth all the accidents, that is to say, all such thinges as fall or belong to all the partes of sweeche.

Q. How many sortes of accidents haue wee?

generall and belong to all partes of speech as  
forme and figure.

**R. Two**

**fontes.fo2**

**Some bee**

particular

whereof

fonte be-

Long to

1 the foure partes of speech that  
be declined as number.  
2 Three of those þ bee declined  
as case, gender & declension to al  
knownes pronounes and par-  
ticiples.  
3 Every severall part of speeche  
as all the rest.

**Q. How many accidents belong to a novice.**

**First the 2. generall accidents.** } Forme.  
  } Figure.

R. 7. } Secondly the generall accidents of } Number.  
 the foure partes declined, which is }  
 } Case.  
 Thirdly these foure. } Gender.  
 } Declension.  
 } Comparison.

Q. What call ye forme?

R. Foyme is that Accident which in Latin is called species, whereby

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whereby I discern whether the woorde bee sprung of it selfe and therefore called a primitive, or whether it be drawn or deriued out of an other woorde and so called a deriuative, for all wordes be eyther the primitive or deriuative forme.

**Q.** How many sorts of notunes haue yee of the primitive forme or that be called primitives?

Substantiues,	1	Corporale.	6	Homonymū or æquiuock	<i>divers signifi- cations of one signifi- cation</i>	
	2	Incorporale.	7	Synonymū.		
	3	Absolutum.	8	Collectivum.		
	4	Generale.	9	Ad aliquid.		
	5	Speciale.	10	Temporale.		
R. 18		10.				
Adiectiues,	1	Interrogatiuum.	5	Nume.	<i>Cardina. Ordinale. Distributi. Nomini- um in plus plex</i>	
	2	Infinitū or Indefinitū.	6	Partitiu.		
	3	Relatiuum.	7	Vniuers.		
	4	Redditiuum.	8	Particu-		
		8.				

**Q.** How many sortes of notunes haue yee called deriuatiues.

Substantiues,	1	Denominatiuum.	5	Patrium.	
	2	Contentiuum.	6	Gentile.	
	3	Ficticiū.	7	Patronimi.	
	4	Verbale.	8	Diminutiū.	
R. 16.					
Adiectiues,	1	Possessiū.	5	Gerundiū.	
	2	Materiale.	6	Aduerbiale.	
	3	Locale.	7	Comparatiū.	
	4	Participiale.	8	Superlatiuū.	
		8			

But of verbals some be substantiues some be adiectiues, their terminations for the most part be these.

Tus sus bundus io tor trix men xus bilis vxa.

**Q.** What call ye figure?

C

R. Fi

## The second part

**R.** Figure, called in Latine Figura is that accident where-  
by we discern whether a worde be altogether of him selfe,  
and that is saide to bee the simple figure: or whether it bee  
mingled with some other worde, and such a worde is saide  
to bee either the compound figure, or the double compound  
figure.

**Q.** And are these 2 accidents common to all wordes?

**R.** Yea forsooth, for this is } Primitiue, or  
no worde but that he is eyther } Deriuatiue.  
} Simple or  
} Compound.

**Q.** Howe what call ye number?

**R.** Number is an accident whereby I discern whether ye  
speake of one thing or of moe.

**Q.** Howe many numbers haue yee?

**R.** Two, the } Singular, whiche speaketh of one as lapis a stone.  
} Plural, whiche speaketh of mo then one as lapides  
stones.

**Q.** What call yee a case?

**R.** A case is euery seuerall ending of a nowne, pronowne  
and participle when it is declined.

**Q.** What meane ye by declined?

**R.** Declined, that is to say altered, broken, or chaunged from  
the first name of the worde into other terminations.

**Q.** What meane you by terminations?

**R.** A termination is the ende of a worde, eyther in the last  
letters or in the last syllables.

**Q.** Howe many cases haue yee?

**R.** Sixe, the } Nominatiue, } Accusatiue,  
} Genitiue, } Vocatiue.  
} Datiue, } Ablatiue.

**Q.** Hath euery nowne all these sixe cases, or seuerall porti-  
ons

# of Grammar.

ons as ye call them?

R. Yea, if it be a perfect nowne.

Q. Why haue ye some nownes that be vnperfect?

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| R. Yea, and those we call heteroclitica, where of be 3. sortes. | $\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \right\}$ | Variantia, which do vary somewhat from the common sorte of nownes. |
|   |  | Deficientia, whiche doe lacke somewhat that commonly nownes haue.  |
|   |  | Redundantia, whiche haue something more then commonly nownes haue. |

Q. What meane ye by the nominatiue case?

R. It might be called the name. It is so called a nominans, do, that is of naming: for it is the very first name of euery nowne, pronowne, and participle: it is not properly a case, but is so termed onely for plaine teaching, it is called in Latine rectus, and so is the vocatiue for the moste part, and all the other cases bee called obliqui casus.

Q. What is the reason of these names?

R. Rectus casus signifieth the right case, and the nominatiue case is so called, because it setteth downe rightly the very name of euery thing, as homo. Obliquus casus, signifieth a crooked or bended case, and so be all other cases called, because their terminations are as it were bent and crooked away from the nominatiue,

As hominis, homini, hominem, homine. &c.

Q. Howe knowe ye the nominatiue case?

R. The nominatiue case in the naturall order of speeche commeth before the verbe, and if I ioine with the verbe this question who or what, the woorde that answereth to that question is the nominatiue case.

As The Maister teacheth. Question Who teacheth? Answer. The maister.

Q. Howe knowe ye the genitiue case?



## The second part

R. The genitiue is knowne in Latine by the terminations of the declensions, and in Englishe hee hath this signe of before him: and answereth to the question whose, of whom, or whereof, as. The learning of the Maister.

Q. Howe knowe you the dative case?

R. In Latine by the termination, in Englishe it hath commonly this signe to, before him, and answereth to this question

To whom or To what: as I giue a booke to the Maister.

Q. Howe knowe ye the Accusative case.

R. The Accusative case in order of speeche followeth the verbe, and if ye ioine the question whome or what with the verbe, the worde that answereth the question is the accusative case. As I loue the Maister.

Q. Howe knowe ye the vocative case?

R. In Latine by the termination: In Englishe by calling or speaking to.

Q. For if I call or speake to any person, I must put the name of the person to whom I speake in the vocative case, as Maister, I loue you.

Q. Howe knowe ye the ablative case?

R. In Latine by the termination of the declension, and in Englishe it hath commonly one of these signes before it. In with through for from by or then.

Q. This is sufficient for the cases, what call ye Gender?

R. Gender is an accident of a nowne, whereby wee make difference of natures in the names of thinges considering whether the woorde signifie the Male kynde or the Female.

Q. Howe many Genders haue ye?

R. Nine accident rehearseth: 7. but in deede there are but three.

Q. Which be those seuen?

R. The



# Of Grammar.

R. The  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ Masculine.} \\ 2 \text{ Feminine.} \\ 3 \text{ Newter.} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ Common of two.} \\ 5 \text{ Common of three.} \\ 6 \text{ Doubtfull.} \\ 7 \text{ Epicene.} \end{array} \right.$

Q. You say there are but 3. genders in deede, which be they?

R. The  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Masculine.} \\ \text{Feminine.} \\ \text{Newter.} \end{array} \right.$

Q. What are the rest if they be not properly genders?

R. A mixture or mingling of genders.

Q. What meane yee by Masculine, Feminine, and Newter.

R. Masculine, betokeneth the male kinde. Feminine, betokeneth the female kinde. Newter, signifieth neyther male nor female and vnder those 3. wordes are all kinde of natures comprehended.

Q. Howe is euery gender discerned from other?

R. Euery proper gender hath his proper article.

Q. What call yee an Article?

R. The marke whereby we discerne the gender.

Q. How many articles haue yee?

R. Thre.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hic.} \\ \text{Hæc.} \\ \text{Hoc.} \end{array} \right.$

Q. Why, this Hic. Hæc. Hoc, is a pronoun & signifieth this?

R. It is true. Hic, Hæc, Hoc, is a Pronowne and then it signifieth this, but when it is declined with a pronowne, it is onlie an article, that is to say, the marke of a gender and hath no signification at all.

Q. Then which is the proper article of the Masculine gender?

R. The Masculine gender is declined with this article hic, as hic vir a man.

Q. Which is the article of the Feminine?

C 3

R. Hæc,

## The second part

R. Hæc.

Q. Which of the Newter ?

R. Hoc.

Q. You say there are but three genders in deede : and they haue their proper articles. What then ? Haue those other which ye numbred among the genders, no articles ?

R. They be not properly genders, and therefore they haue no proper articles. But as they be a mixture of mingling of genders, so doe they borrowe their articles of the three proper genders.

Q. Howe so ?

R. The common of two is both the masculine gender and the feminine, and therefore hee hath both their articles hic and hæc.

The common of three is both the masculine, the feminine, and the newter, and therefore hee borroweth all their articles hic hæc and hoc.

The doubtfull gender is cyther the masculine or the feminine, and therefore he hath hic or hæc.

Q. What article hath the Epicene gender ?

R. The Epicene gender may haue any article according to the nature of the worde. But all nownes of the Epicene gender be cyther names of foules or of fishes, or of wyld beasts. And because these nownes doe in one word signifie two kindes, that is, the male & the female. Therefore wee say suche a worde is the Epicene gender, that is the common or mingled gender.

Q. Why so ?

R. Because that in any such one worde what article soeuer it hath is vnderstood two natures, the male and the female. As Vulpes the hee foxe and the shee. Palser the cock sparrow & þ hen. Hæc the male hearing, & þ female.

Q. How will you finde out the gender of a nowne ?

R. By certaine rules in latine verses set downe in my booke of the latine Grammar.

Q. This is sufficient for genders, what call yee declension ?

R. It is the breaking of the first name of a worde into di-

uers

# Of Grammar.

uers other terminations which we call cases.

Q. Howe many Declenſions of nownes haue yee?

R. Fiue.

Q. Howe will yee knowe what Declenſion a nowne is?

R. By the termination or ending of the genitiue caſe ſingular.

Q. Howe endes the genitiue caſe ſingular of euerye declenſion?

R. The genitiue	{	ſirſt	{	Declenſion	{	1
caſe ſingular of		ſecond				2
the		thirde				is
		fourth				deſth in
		ſiſth.				us
						ei

Q. What call yee this breaking of nownes into caſes?

R. I call it declining of nownes.

Q. Howe endes the vocatiue caſe ſingular of the firſte declenſion?

R. Like the nominatiue except nownes in as which do make their vocatiue in a as Nominatiuo Thomas vocat. Thoma.

Q. How endes the Datiue caſe plurall of the firſt declenſion?

R. in is.

Q. What, in all nownes?

R. No. For theſe two nownes filia and nata doe make the dative and the ablative caſe plurall in is or in abus. As Dativus his filiis vel filiabus. And theſe foure nownes Dea, Mula, Equa, Liberta doe not make the dative and the ablative caſe plurall in is but onely in abus, as Dativus Deabus, Mulabus, Equabus, Libertabus.

Q. How endes the vocatiue caſe ſingular in the 2. declenſion?

R. For the moſt part like the nominatiue?

Q. Doeth it not alwayes ende like the nominatiue?

R. No forſooth.

Q. When doth it not ende like the nominatiue?

R. When the nominatiue endeth either in vs or in ius.

Q. Howe endeth the vocatiue when the nominatiue endeth in vs?

## The second part

R. When the nominatiue endeth in vs the vocatiue shall end in e.

Q. What in all nownes?

R. Hea forsooth. Except this woorde Deus which maketh the vocatiue case Deus also. And filius whiche maketh the vocatiue fili.

Q. How endes the vocatiue when þ nominatiue endeth in ius?

R. When the nominatiue endeth in ius the vocatiue shall end in i if the word be a proper name of a man, as Terentius vocat. Terenti; otherwise it endeth in e.

Q. You sayde that all nownes which haue their nominatiue in vs, doe make their vocatiue in e except Deus & filius.

R. How say ye to Manus, doth he make his vocatiue case Mane? R. No. For manus is a nowne of the 4. declension. And this rule is onely for nownes of the second declension.

Q. Doe all other nownes in vs of the seconde declension except Deus, make their vocatiue in e.

R. Nay. These 6. nownes, agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluuius, make their vocatiue in e or in vs.

Q. How endes the vocatiue case in all other declensions?

R. The vocatiue case in all declensions generally endes like the nominatiue both in the singular number & in þ plurall.

Q. Hoc regnum, regni, what declension is it?

R. The seconde because the genitiue case singular endeth in i.

Q. What is his nominatiue case plurall?

R. Regna.

Q. Why, how endes the nominatiue case plurall of the second declension?

R. in i.

Q. Then why doe yee not say nominatiue hæc regni?

R. Because it is a nowne of the newter gender.

Q. And what then?

R. All nownes of the newter gender of what declension soeuer, haue the nominatiue, the accusatiue and the vocatiue alike both in the singular number and in the plurall. And those three cases in the plurall number end alwayes

## of Grammar.

alwayes in a as well in substantiues, as in adiectiues of the newter gender.

Q. Is there no nowe substantiue nor adiectiue of the newter gender but that he makes the nominatiue the accusatiue and the vocatiue case plurall in a?

R. None except these two nounes ambo & duo. And they doe not make these three cases plurall in a. but in o, and therfore I say pluraliter ambo ambæ ambo, & not amba.

### Of Adiectiues,

Q. This is sufficient for substantiues. Nowe howe many sortes of adiectiues haue wee?

R. So many as I had of substantiues. For some be proper, some be common. And some be Primitiue some be Deriuatiue. And some be simple and some be compound.

Q. What accidentes hath an adiectiue?

R. All those which a substantiue hath and one more.

Q. Which is that?

R. Comparison.

Q. Why doeth not a substantiue make comparison?

R. No forsooth. For comparison is onelie proper to adiectiues, although in some Authoys are read some few words of the comparatiue degree drawne out of substantiues, yet it is vnproper. For no substantiue doeth properly forme comparison but by abuse.

Q. Are all the accidentes in an adiectiue as they bee in a substantiue?

R. Forme, Figure, Number, and case be the same and in the same manner in an adiectiue, that they were in a substantiue: but there is some difference in the genders and in the declyning.

Q. What genders hath an adiectiue?

R. Every perfect adiectiue hath in euery case both in the singular number and in the plurall all the three proper genders: That is to say, the Masculine, the Feminine & þ Newter.

Q. Howe will wee finde out these three genders in euery case

## The second part

case of an adiectiue :

**R.** If there be three terminations of the adiectiue as bonus, bona, bonum, the first termination is the Masculine gender, the second is the feminine, and the thirde is the newter. If there be but two terminations as hunc & hanc soelicem & hoc soelix, then the former termination as soelicem is both the Masculine and the Feminine, and the latter termination as soelix is the Newter. If there be but one termination, as hic hæc & hoc soelix or Dativo bonis, then that one termination is both the Masculine, the Feminine, and the Newter in what case soeuer it bee.

**Q.** Howe chaunce yee sayde there were but two terminations, when ye reckoned hunc & hanc soelicem & hoc soelix, are there no wordes but two :

**R.** Yes, but because hunc hanc & hoc are but articles, that is to say, signes of the gender, therefore I must not reckon them nor any one of the articles in what case soeuer it be, for any parte or termination of the howne, so that beside the articles there are no moe terminations in that case but soelicem & soelix.

**Q.** What difference is there in declining of adiectiues :

**R.** Forsooth some be declined with three terminations in euery case without any articles: and some be declined with three articles.

**Q.** How be nownes adiectiues of 3. terminations declined :

**R.** Nownes adiectiues of 3. terminations in the masculine gender, be declined like nownes substantiues of the Masculine gender in the second declension, that is to say, like Dominus or Magister. In the Feminine gender like a nowne of the first declension as Musa. In the newter, like a nowne of the Newter gender in the second Declension, as Regnum.

**Q.** How be nownes adiectiues of 3. articles declined :

**R.** Like nownes substantiues of the Masculine, Feminine, and newter gender in the 3. declension.

**Q.** Be all adiectiues declined in this manner :

**R. An**

## of Grammar.

R. All sauing these eyght, vnus, totus, solus, vnus, alius, alter, vter and neuter. And their compoundes whiche make their genitiue case singular in ius and their datine in i, in all other cases they are declined like nownes adiectiues of thre terminations.

### Of Comparison.

Q. We haue past ouer sixe of the accidentes of a Powne, which is the seuenth?

R. Comparison.

Q. What call yee comparison?

R. It is in english the altering of the signification of a word by degrees into more or lesse, In latine it is the altering of a word into other terminations, where by the worde doeth signifie more or lesse.

Q. How many parts of speeche doe forme comparison?

R. These foure, a  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Powne.} \\ \text{Participle.} \end{array} \right. \mathcal{A} \text{duerbe.} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Aduerbe.} \\ \text{Preposition.} \end{array} \right.$

Q. Are yee sure that all these foure partes of speeche doe make comparison?

R. I cannot say that they all properly doe forme cōparison, so long as they be taken for those partes of speeche.

Q. Why so?

R. For a Participle when hee formeth comparison is accounted to bee a nowne adiectiue. And a Preposition whē he formeth comparison is counted an Aduerbe.

Q. Well then, doe all nownes adiectiues and all Aduerbes forme comparison?

R. No forsooth.

Q. Which then?

R. All such nownes and aduerbes whose signification may be increased or diminished, That is to say, made more or made lesse, as harde, harder, hardest.

Q. How many sortes of comparison haue yee?

D 2

R. These



## The second part

R. These foure  
 a comparison that  
 is called

1	perfect.	}	without rule lacking. not in vse.
2	anomala.		
3	defectiua.		
4	abusua.		

Q. Which call yee a perfect comparison?

R. That which hath all the degrees of comparison and is formed after some certaine rule.

Q. What meane yee by a degree of comparison.

R. Every word in the adiectiue or aduerbe that altereth the signification by more or lesse is called a degree.

Q. Howe many degrees of comparison be there?

R. Thre. The

}	Positiue.
	Comparatiue.
	Superlatiue.

Q. What meane yee by the Positiue?

R. The Positiue degree is the very first word of the adiectiue or aduerbe that formeth comparison, as durus harde.

Q. Why, here is no signification encreased by more or lesse?

R. It is true. For the positiue doth signifie a thing absolutely without exesse, that is to say it hath no respect of comparison with any other worde, neither doeth it encrease his signification by more or lesse, and therefore it is vnproperly called a degree of comparison.

Q. What call yee the comparatiue degree?

R. That which signifieth somewhat more then the positiue, as durior harder.

Q. What call yee the Superlatiue degree?

R. That which exceedeth the positiue in the highest degree, that is, which signifieth more then his positiue in all respects. As Durissimus, hardest of all.

Q. And howe many rules haue ye to forme these degrees?

R. I haue onely one rule to forme the comparatiue degree: And thre to forme the superlatiue.

Q. Howe



## of Grammar.

**Q.** Howe foyme ye the positīue?

**R.** The positīue is not foymed at all: But is the very first worde of the adiectiue or aduerbe out of whiche the comparitiue and superlatiue degree is foymed.

**Q.** Which is the rule to foyme the comparatiue degree?

**R.** This, The comparatiue degree is foymed of the first case of his positīue that endeth in *i* by putting to *or*, or *vs*, as *Durus* harde, the genitiue case is *Duri*, put to *or* and it maketh *Durior*, put to *vs* and it maketh *Durius*, and so the comparatiue degree of *Durus*, is *hic & hæc durior & hoc durius*,

**Q.** Which is your first rule for the superlatiue degree?

**R.** This. The superlatiue degree is foymed of the first case of his positīue that endeth in *i*. by putting thereto *s*, and *simus*. As *Durus* the genitiue case is *Duri*, put to *s*, and it maketh *Duris*, and then put to *simus* and it maketh *Durissimus*, and that is the superlatiue degree.

**Q.** Is the genitiue alwayes the first case in *i*?

**R.** Yea forsooth, in adiectiues of three terminations, but in adiectiues of three articles, the dative is the first case in *i*.

**Q.** What is your seconde rule to foyme the superlatiue degree?

**R.** This. If the positīue do ende in *er*, then the superlatiue degree is not foymed of the first case of his positīue that endeth in *i*, but of the nominatiue case of the positīue that endeth in *er*, by putting thereto *rimus*. As to *Nominariu opulcher*, I put *rimus*, and so the superlatiue degree is *pulcherrimus*.

**Q.** What is your thirde rule to foyme the superlatiue degree.

**R.** The thirde rule is for these sixe adiectiues that ende in *lis*, *humilis*, *similis*, *facilis*, *agilis*, *gracilis*, *docilis*.

**Q.** Is it not for all adiectiues that ende in *lis* as well as for these sixe?

**R.** No. For all other adiectiues in *lis* except these sixe doe foyme their superlatiue degree according to the first rule, as

## The second part

viliis maketh vilissimus.

Q. But howe do these fixe forme the superlatiue degree?

R. Of the nominatiue case in lis, by chaunging is into limus, as humilis change is into limus and there is the superlatiue degree humillimus.

Q. Be here all the rules for perfect comparisons?

R. No forsooth, there be certayne noynes compounded of these verbes dico, volo, and facio, which are also referred to the perfect comparision.

Q. Howe doe noynes that be made of dico, volo, and facio make comparision?

R. They make the comparatiue degree by changing us into entior, & the superlatiue by changing us into entissimus, As maledicus, maledicentior, maledicentissimus.

Q. Be there any more rules to forme comparisons?

R. Some call it a comparision whiche is made by these aduerbs magis and maxime.

Q. What noynes make comparision by magis and maxime?

R. Noynes that ende in us, and haue a vowell going before us, as pius.

Q. And howe doe they make comparision?

R. For the comparatiue degree we put magis to the positive: and for the superlatiue we put maxime to the positive.

Q. Shewe mee howe?

R. Pius, is Latine for godly and this is the positive degree, and for the comparatiue degree I say magis pius more Godly, and for the superlatiue I say maxime pius most Godly. So in this worde assiduous for continuall the comparatiue is magis assiduous, the superlatiue is maxime assiduous.

Q. This is sufficient for the perfect comparisons, nowe what call you a comparision anomala or without rule.

R. That comparision I call anomala or without rule, which although it hath all the degrees of comparision, yet it is formed after no certaine rule, as bonus, melior, optimus.

Q. Is not this formed after a rule?

R. No.

# of Grammar.

**R.** No, for I haue no rule to forme melior or optimus out of bonus, for according to my rule I shoulde say bonus, bonior bonissimus,

**Q.** What adiectiues be of this sort of comparison?

**R.** These adiectiues, aduerbes, and prepositions.

## Adiectiues.

Bonus.	Melior.	Optimus.	Vetus, Veterior. Veterrimus.
Malus.	Pecior.	Pessimus.	Maturus, Maturior, Maturimus.
Magnus.	Maior.	Maximus.	
Paruus.	Minor	Minimus.	
Multum.	plus,	Plurimū,	

## Præpositiones.

		Citra. Citerior. Citimus.
		Intra, Interior, Intimus
Infra.	Inferior.	Insimus, vel Imus.
Extra.	Exterior.	Extimus vel Extremus,
Supra.	Superior.	Supremus vel Summus,
Post.	Posterior.	Postremus,
Vltra.	Vlterior.	Vltimus,
Prope.	Propior.	Proxime.

## Aduerbes.

Præidem.	Prior.	Primus,
Diū.	Diutior.	Diutissimus.
Sæpe.	Sæpius.	Sæpissime.
Pænitus.	Pænitior.	Pænitissimus.

**Q.** Which call yee the defectiue or lacking comparison?

**R.** That which lacketh some of the degrees of comparison, as Multus, Plurimus, multa, Plurima. Were I haue þ Positive and the Superlatiue, but heere lacketh the comparatiue. For Multus hath not the comparatiue degree, but in the newter Gender.

**Q.** What

## The second part

**Q.** What other wordes haue ye that lacke some degrees of comparison.

**R.** These want the positive.

Ocyor.	Ocissimus
Potior.	Potissimus.
Habitior.	Habitissimus.

These want the comparative.

Inclutus.	Inclutissimus.
meritus.	meritissimus.
multus.	plurimus.
multa.	plurima.
pznc.	pznissimus.
nuper.	nuperrimus.
apricus.	apricissimus.
falsus.	falissimus.
nouus.	nouissimus.
diuersus.	diuerfissimus.

These want the superlative.

Opimus.	Opimior.	
adolescens.	adolescencior.	
iuuenis.	iunior.	
senex.	senior.	Maximus natu.
sinister.	sinisterior.	
ante.	anterior.	
longinquus.	longinquior.	
diues.	Diuitior.	
infinitus.	infinitor.	
barbarus.	barbarior.	
Decliuus.	declinior.	

**Q.** Which call wee the comparison abusiu, or not in vse?

**R.** That which although Poets and old writers haue vsed,  
yet

# of Grammar.

yet it is improper and of vs not to be vsed.

**Q.** Rehearse some such wordes?

R. Ipsissimus.	}		}	Ipsē.
Tuissimus.				Tu.
Affiduior. Affiduiissi-	}		}	Affiduus.
Proximior. (mus.				Proximus.
Strenuior.	}	of	}	Strenuus.
Egregiusimus.				Egregius.
Pientissimus	}		}	Pius.
piissimus.				
Multissimus.	}		}	Multus.
Perpetuissimus.				Perpetuus.
Mirificissimus.	}		}	Mirificus.
Neronior.	}	of	}	Nero.
Cinædior.				Cinædus.
Punior.	}		}	Pænus.
				Substantiues.

## Of the Pronowne.

**Q.** Which is the second part of speech?

**R.** A Pronowne.

**Q.** What is to be considered in a Pronowne?

R. 3. things, his	{	Definition.	{	that is	{	what it is.	{	hath.
		Division.		to tell		what parts or sortes it		
		Accident.				what thinges chaunce or belong to it.		

**Q.** What is a Pronowne?

**R.** A Pronowne is a part of speech much like to a Nowne,  
put in steade of a Nowne, and serueth for a Nowne.

**Q.** Is not a Pronowne the same that a Nowne is?

**R.** Some good writers make them all one: But according  
to the accustomed manner, we make them diuers.

**Q.** For what cause are Pronownes vsed?

**E**

**R.** For

## The second part

R. For two causes, namely for shewing some thing of person, which we list not to name, as this man, or els for rehearsing some thing of person that hath been before spoken of. As that man.

Q. Howe many sortes of pronownes haue ye?

R.     { Substantiuus and  
Two    { Adiectiuus.

Q. How many pronownes are Substantiuus, and how many Adiectiuus?

R. These three, ego, tu, sui, be substantiuus, and the other be adiectiuus.

Q. Howe many pronownes haue ye in all?

R. Fifteene, ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras.

Q. Be there no more but fifteene pronownes?

R. Yes there be more, as egomet, tote, idem, isthic, hiccine, &c. but these be compoundes: so that I haue no more but fifteene simple pronownes.

Q. Yes ye haue the relative qui amongst them, and qui is no compounde, therefore there be more then fifteene simple pronownes?

R. The relative qui in deede is put amongst the pronownes, but there is a dout amongst the Gramarians of qui, for some say it is a nowne, and some say it is a pronowne.

Q. This is sufficient for the definition & the diuision of pronownes. Nowe tell me what accidents hath a pronowne?

R. First the two genera } Forme and  
ner all accidentes.       } Figure.

Q. What call ye forme?

R. The accident whereby wee discern which be primitiuus and which be deriuatiues.

Q. Howe many be primitiuus?

R. These eight, ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic and is.

Q. Howe many be deriuatiues?

R. These

## of Grammar.

R. These seuen, meus, tuus, suus, noster and vester.

Q. Why be they called primitiues?

R. Because they spring of them selues.

Q. Why be they called deriuatiues?

R. Because they be deriued or drawne out of the primitiues.

Q. Out of what primitiues be your 7. deriuatiues drawne?

R. Out of mei, tui, sui, nostri and vestri, which are the genitiue cases of ego, tu, sui, nos, and vos.

Q. Howe many sortes of primitiues haue ye?

R. Two, for } Demonstratiues, suche are all those eyght pri-  
some be called } mitiues, ego, tu, sui, &c.  
                              } Relatiues, as ille, iste, hic and is.

Q. Why be they called Demonstratiues?

R. Because they shewe a thing not spoken of before.

Q. Why bee they called Relatiues?

R. Because they rehearse something þ was spoken of before.

Q. Howe manie sortes of Deriuatiues haue ye?

R. Two also, } Possessiues, as meus, tuus, suus, noster and  
for some be called } vester.  
                              } Gentiles, as nostras, vestras.

Q. What meane ye by possesiues?

R. They be so called, because they betoken owing or possession, as meus mine, tuus thine, &c.

Q. Why bee they called Gentiles?

R. They be so called of Gens a countrey or nation, because they properly betoken pertayning to countries or nations, to sects or factions, as Nostras signifieth of our countrey or sect or faction, and so vestras of your countrey &c.

Q. This is for the forme, what meane ye by figure?

R. It is the generall accident, whereby is considered, whether the worde be simple or compounde.

Q. Howe many pronownes be simple?

R. All those fiftene before rehearsed.

## The second part

**Q.** How many sortes of compounde Pronownes haue ye?

**R.** fīue sortes. For, {  
 Nownes, as Cuiusmodi.  
 Pronownes, as Isthic, Egomet.  
 Aduerbes, as Idem of Is and Demum, Ec-  
 cum, of Ecce hic Illum.  
 Some be com- {  
 pounded with Prepositions, as mecum, tecum, secum.  
 these sillables, ce as hicce cine as hiccine,  
 met, as egomet, te, as tute, pre, as me-  
 apte,

**Q.** This is sufficient for the generall accidentes. What speciall accidentes hath a Pronowne?

**R.** All & the same that {  
 a nowne hath sauing {  
 one. Namely, {  
 Number. { Declenſon,  
 Case. { and  
 Gender. { Person.

**Q.** And are these in the same manner in a Pronowne, as they are in a Nowne?

**R.** Number, case, & Gender, are y<sup>e</sup> same in a Pronowne, that they be in a nowne. But y<sup>e</sup> declenſions do somewhat differ.

**Q.** How many declenſions of Pronownes haue ye?

**R.** fōure.

**Q.** What Pronownes are of the first Declenſion?

**R.** The three substantiues, Ego, Tu, Si, be of the first Declenſion and haue the genitiue case in i.

**Q.** What Pronownes be of the second Declenſion?

**R.** These five, ille, ipse, iste, hic and is, be of the second declenſion and haue the genitiue case in ius and the Datiue in i.

**Q.** Your Accidente rehearseth five?

**R.** It is true, for the Relatiue qui is numbred amongst them, because hee is declined much like vnto them, but as I sayd before, it is doubted whether he be a nowne or a Pronowne.

**Q.** What Pronownes be of the thirde Declenſion?

**R.** The five Possessives, and be declined like nownes adiectiues



## Of Grammar.

lections of three terminations. Hauing that meus in the Masculine gender of the vocatiue case singular maketh not mee but mi & tuus, suus, and vester doe lacke the vocatiue case.

**Q.** What Pronownes be of the fourth declension?

**R.** The two Gentiles Nostras & Vestras, and they be declined altogether like nownes adiectiues of 3. articles.

**Q.** Your Accidence rehearseth 3.

**R.** It is true, for Cuius is ioyned with them, because hee is called a Gentile & declined as they be. But Cuius is a meere *Powne*, & no *Pronowne*.

**Q.** This is sufficient for Declensions. But doth not a *Pronowne* forme comparison?

**R.** No, not properly.

**Q.** Why, Ipse and tu be *Pronownes*, and they forme comparison, as Ipse ipsissimus, Tu Tuissimus, Ergo a *Pronowne* also formeth comparison?

**R.** Indeepe these wordes are to be founde in some writers: But this comparison in *Pronownes* is vnproper and out of vse, although suffered sometimes in the Poets.

**Q.** Well then, the last accident of a *Pronowne* is person, what call yee person?

**R.** Person is the name of any thing or creature whiche is sayde to doe or suffer any thing, as well in thinges that haue no life as in liuing creatures.

**Q.** Doeth not person also chaunce to a *Powne*?

**R.** No not properly.

**Q.** Why, the name of euerything is a *nowne*, and you saye that the name of euery thing is a person, & therefore euery *Powne* is a person.

**R.** It is true, euery *Powne* substantiue & euery *Pronowne* substantiue, & whatsoever supplieth the place of a substantiue in Grammar is a person.

**Q.** Why doe ye not say then that person belongeth as well to a *Powne* as to a *Pronowne*?

**R.** Because there is no such speciall difference of persons in nownes as there is in *Pronownes*. For euery *nowne* is

## The second part

of the third person.

**Q.** How many persons be there?

**R.** Thre.

**Q.** Howe knowe yee the first person?

**R.** The first person is a worde that speaketh of himselfe, as **I, Me:** And hath no more wordes in Latine of the first person properly, but **Ego** and **Nos**.

**Q.** How know yee the second person?

**R.** The seconde person betokeneth somewhat that is spoken to, as **Thou, Pee:** And hath no more words of þ person properly in Latine, but **Tu, & Vos**, and euery vocatiue case.

**Q.** Howe knowe yee the thirde person?

**R.** The thirde person betokeneth somewhat that is spoken of, as **He, They:** And so all nownes Pronownes & Participles are of the thirde Person except **Ego, Nos, Tu & Vos**, and euery vocatiue case.

**Q.** To what vse serue these persons in speech?

**R.** They be alwayes referred to some verbe, and **I** can forme no verbe in any moode or tense, except the Infinitive, but **I** must alwayes haue with it one of these persons.

**Q.** Why so?

**R.** For these persons in Pronownes be like to articles in nownes. For as **I** ioyne some of them with the nowne in describing it. So **I** ioyne some of these persons with the verbe in forming it.

**Q.** Which be the persons þ yee vse in forming of verbes?

<b>R.</b> These.	1 <b>Ego, I.</b>	} plural,	1 <b>Nos. We.</b>
Singular,	2 <b>Tu, thou.</b>		2 <b>Vos. Pee.</b>
	3 <b>Ille. hee.</b>		3 <b>Illi. They.</b>

Of a Verbe.

**Q.** Which is the thirde parte of speeche?

**R.** A verbe.

**Q.** What

# Of Grammar.

**Q.** What is to be considered in a verbe?

**R.** Three things,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Definition.} \\ \text{Division.} \\ \text{Accidentes.} \end{array} \right.$

**Q.** What is a verbe?

**R.** A word that signifieth any thing, which any thing or creature may be, may do, or cause to be done, is a verbe. Or thus. A verbe is a part of speech that betokeneth, doing, suffering, or being: And is alwayes formed with mode and

**Q.** To what vse serueth a verbe in speech? (tense.)

**R.** To make the speeche perfect. For there can bee no speech without a verbe.

**Q.** Why so?

**R.** For as in a Rowne bee comprehended all wordes that signifie the name of any creature that may doe, may suffer, or may be any thing. So a verbe comprehendeth al wordes that signifie the doing, suffering or beeyng of any such creature.

**Q.** How many sortes of verbes haue yee?

**R.** Two. That is  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Personall, and} \\ \text{to say,} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Personall, and} \\ \text{Impersonall.} \end{array} \right.$

**Q.** What call yee Personall?

**R.** That which is formed with Persons.

**Q.** What call yee Impersonall?

**R.** That which is formed in  $\frac{1}{2}$  third person singular throughout all modes and tenses without any persons: And haue commonly before them in English this signe it or there.

**Q.** How many sortes of verbes Impersonals haue yee?

**R.** Two.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{One of the Actiue voyce ending in e.} \\ \text{Another of the Passiue voyce ending in t.} \end{array} \right.$

**Q.** How many kindes of verbes Personals haue yee?

## The second part

R. Of verbes personals there  
be five kindes.

{	Active.
{	Passive.
{	Newter.
{	Deponent.
{	Common.

Q. How shall I knowe of what kinde my verbe is?

R. By his

{	Voyce.
{	Termination.
{	Declining.

Q. What meane yee by voyce?

R. I call voyce the signification of the verbe.

Q. How many sortes of voyces be there in verbes?

R. Three.

{	Active.	}	But we will make no difference betwene Active and New- ter.
{	Passive.		
{	Newter.		

Q. What meane yee by Active voyce?

R. Active signifieth doing. And so a verbe of the Active voyce is a worde that signifieth to doe somewhat.

Q. How will yee knowe which verbe is the Active voyce?

R. Any verbe is the Active voyce, which hath not before his english any signe of a Passive?

Q. How will yee know which verbe is the Passive voyce?

R. Any verbe is the Passive voyce which hath before his english any of these signes of the Passive.

Q. Which be the signes of the Passive?

R. These: am, are, art, is, was, were, wert, be, or bene.

Q. Which kinde of verbes haue the Active voyce, & which haue the Passive?

R. A verbe Active hath alwayes the Active voyce: A verbe passive hath alwayes the Passive voyce. Some verbes newters haue the Active voyce and some haue the Passive. A verbe Deponent hath alwayes the Active voyce, & a verbe  
Common

# of Grammar.

Common hath both the Actiue and the Passiue voyce.

Q. What meane yee by termination in verbes?

R. I meane the latter end of the verbe in the last letter.

Q. How many terminations haue yee in verbes?

R. Three. For some verbes }  
ende in }  
o. }  
or. }  
m.

Q. How many sortes of verbes end in o?

R. Two. A verbe Actiue and a verbe Newter.

Q. How many kindes of verbes end in or?

R. Three. A verbe Passiue, a verbe Deponent, & a verbe Com-

Q. How many kinds of verbes end in M? (mon.

R. A few verbes } Sum. } and their Com-  
Newters, as } Forem. } poundes.

Q. Howe what meane yee by declining of verbes?

R. I meane the rehearsing of the first and second person, of the preterperfectense, of the infinitiue mode, of pgerundes & supines, & of the participles.

Q. And how many sortes of declynings be there in verbs?

R. Generally two. For all verbes for the most part bee declined either like p verbe Actiue, or like the verbe Passiue.

Q. How know yee a verbe Actiue?

R. A verbe Actiue endeth in o, hath the Actiue voyce & by putting to this letter r, may be made a Passiue.

Q. How is he declined?

R. Thus. His first worde endes in o, as Amo, Doceo, Lego, Audio. His second worde endes in as, es, or is, as amas, doces, legis, audis. The third word in declining of verbes is p preterperfectense & endes in i as amavi, docui, legi, audiui. His 4. worde in declining is the Infinitiue mode, and endes in re, as amare, docere, legere, audire. Then followeth 3. gerundes ending in di, do, & dum, as amandi, amando; amandum, docendi, docendo, docendum, legendi, legendo, legendum, audiendi, audiendo, audiendum. Then two Supines, the first ending

## The second part

coming in um and the other in u, as amatum, amatu, doctum, doctu, lectum, lectu, auditum, auditu. Then a Participle of the Presentense in ans or ens, as amans, docens, legens, audiens. Lastly, a Participle of the first future tense in rus, as amaturus, docturus, lecturus, auditurus.

Q. How know wee a verbe Passiue?

R. A verbe passiue endeth in or, hath alwayes the Passiue voyce, and by putting away the letter r he may bee made an Actiue.

Q. How is he declined?

R. Thus: his first worde endes in or, as amor, doceor, legor, audior: his second worde ends in ris or re, as amaris vel amare, doceris vel docere, legeris vel legere, audiris or audire: the third word in declining is alwayes the Pretterperfectense and is made of the Participle of the Prettertense and the verbe Sum, es, fui, as Amatus sum vel fui, Doctus sum vel fui, Lectus sum vel fui, auditus sum vel fui: the fourth worde in declining is the Infinitive mode and endes in i, as amari, doceri, legi, audiri: Then followeth a Participle of the Prettertense, as amatus, doctus, lectus, auditus: and lastly, a Participle of the latter future tense, as amandus, docendus, legendus, audiendus.

Q. How knowe wee a verbe Newter?

R. He endeth alwayes in o, or m, and hath for the most parte the Actiue signification. But some verbes Newters haue the Passiue voyce, and he cannot take r to him and become a Passiue.

Q. How is hee declined?

R. Altogether like a verbe Actiue, sauing that some verbes newters haue their Pretterperfectense like the verbe Passiue and such be called Newter Passiues.

Q. How many sortes of verbes Newters haue wee?

R. Three, for some  
bee called

{ Substantiues.  
{ Absolute, or Intransitiue,  
{ Transitiue.

Q. Which

## of Grammar.

**Q.** Which call ye a verbe Substantiue?

**R.** Such a verbe as onely signifieth being, as *Sum*, *forem*, *so*, and *existo*.

**Q.** What meane yee by Absolute or Intransitiue?

**R.** Such a verbe as hath an absolute or perfect sence in his owne signification without any woorde ioyned after him, as *egrotō* I am sicke: *curro*, I runne.

**Q.** What meane yee by a verbe Transitiue?

**R.** Such a verbe as hath not a perfect sence in his owne signification, but must be made vp by some woorde comming after him, as *uiuo vitam*, I liue a life, & of this sort are Actiues and Deponentes: as *amo magistrū*, I loue the maister, *loquor verbum*, I speake a woode.

**Q.** How know yee a verbe Deponent?

**R.** A verbe Deponent endeth in or like a Passiue, but hee hath the Actiue voyce, and cannot put away the letter *r*, and so become an Actiue.

**Q.** How is a verbe Deponent declined?

**R.** Altogether like a verbe Passiue till after the Infinitiue mode, and then with Gerundes and Supines like a verb Actiue, sauing that he must haue three Participles one of the Presentense, one of the Pretterense, and one of the future in *rus*.

**Q.** How know yee a verbe Common?

**R.** He endeth alwayes in or, and hath both the Actiue and the Passiue voyce: but he cannot put away *r*, and become an Actiue.

**Q.** How is a verbe Common declined?

**R.** Altogether like a verbe Deponent, sauing that he must haue all the foure Participles.

**Q.** How tell me what accidentes hath a verbe?

**R.** First, the two generall Accidentes.



## The second part

R. For all verbes } Primitiue or } Forme.  
 bee epyther the } Deriuatiue }  
 } Simple or } Figure.  
 } Compound, }

And then the generall accident of the 4. declined partes, which is Number.

Q. How many sortes of Primitiues be there?

R. There is no difference of Primitiues.

Q. How many sortes of Deriuatiues haue wee?

These 7. for the moste parte.

1	Inchoatiues.
2	Frequentatiues.
3	Desideratiues.
4	Imitatiues.
5	Diminutiues.
6	Denominatiues.
7	Aduerbials.

Q. What call wee figure in a verbe?

R. The same that was in a nowne. For all verbes be epyther the simple figure, as facio. The compound figure as terrefacio. Or the double compounde figure as perterrefacio.

Q. These be the generall accidents. But which be the speciall accidentes of a verbe, or how many things chaunce specially to a verbe?

R. These five.

1	Kinde.	{	Person.
2	Mode.		
3	Tense.		
5	Coniugation.		

Q. What meane wee by the kinde of verbes?

R. The seuerall sortes of verbes which wee spake of in the diuision of a verbe.

Q. What call wee mode?

R. Mode

## of Grammar.

R. Mode is the maner of speeche that is vttered when any creature is saide to do or suffer any thing.

Q. Howe many modes haue wee?

R. Sire, the 

}	Indicatiue.	}	Potentiall.
	Imperatiue.		Subiunctiue.
	Optatiue.		Infinitiue.

Q. Howe will you knowe what mode your verbe is?

R. By diligent marking the maner of speech, and in some wordes by certaine speciall signes.

Q. What meane you by the Indicatiue mode?

R. The mode that sheweth or telleth a thing, so called of Indico.

Q. What meane wee by the Imperatiue mode?

R. The mode that biddeth or commaundeth, so called of Impero.

Q. What meane ye by the Optatiue moode?

R. The mode that wisheth or desireth, so called of Opto.

Q. What meane wee by the Potentiall mode?

R. The mode of duetie or abilitie, so termed of Potens.

Q. What meane ye by the Subiunctiue mode?

R. The mode that dependeth of an other verbe, of Subiun-  
go.

Q. What call ye the Infinitiue mode?

R. The mode that is without person, of Infinitus.

Q. What signes hath the Indicatiue mode?

R. None but the signes of the tenses.

Q. Which be the signes of the tenses?

R. These. 

}	Do or dorth,
	Did.
	Haue.
	Had.
	Shall or will
or heereafter.	

## The second part

- Q. What signes hath the Optatiue mode?  
 R. Woulde God, I pray God, God graunt, or I wishe.  
 Q. What signes hath the Potentiall mode?  
 R. May, can, might, woulde, shoulde, or oughe.  
 Q. What signes hath the Subiunctiue mode?  
 R. Cum when, Si if, Vt that, or some other coniunction.  
 Q. What signes hath the Infinitiue mode?  
 R. This signe to, as to loue.  
 Q. What maner of speech is vsed in the Indicatiue mode?  
 R. A speech that sheweth somewhat, or asketh a question.  
 Q. What maner of speech is vsed in the Imperatiue mode?  
 R. A speech that biddeth or commaundeth.  
 Q. What maner of speech is vsed in the Optatiue?  
 R. A speech that wisheth or desireth.  
 Q. What maner of speech is vsed in the Potentiall mode?  
 R. A speech that signifieth somewhat which one, may, can, might, woulde, shoulde, ought, or coulde do.  
 Q. What maner of speech hath the Subiunctiue mode?  
 R. Such a speech as is vttered wiche, when, that, if, or some such coniunction, and that alwayes after some other verbe.  
 Q. What maner of speech hath the Infinitiue mode?  
 R. Such a speeche as is not referred to any speciall person, but generally signifieth to do or to be done.  
 Q. Howe what call yee a tense?  
 R. A tense is nothing els but the time wherein wee note any thing to be done: so that ye may as well call it the time as the tense.  
 Q. Howe many tenses or times haue ye?  
 R. There bee in de ede but thre, but we deuide them into fīue.  
 Q. Which be those thre tenses?
- R. The  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{time present.} \\ \text{past.} \\ \text{to come.} \end{array} \right\} \text{we call the } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{present tense.} \\ \text{preter tense.} \\ \text{future tense.} \end{array} \right.$
- Q. Howe do you diuide them into fīue?

R. We

## of Grammar.

R. We diuide } preterimperfect tense, } not perfectly }  
 } preter tense } preter perfect } is, the } perfectly } past  
 into 3. thus } preterpluperfect } time } more then }  
 } } } perfectly.

Q. Which be your five tenses together?

R. These, the } Present }  
 } preterimperfect }  
 } preterperfect } tense.  
 } preterpluperfect }  
 } future }

Q. Howe do you knowe what tense your verbe is?

R. By diligent marking what time it speaketh of, and by certaine signes.

Q. Which be the signes of the present tense?

R. In the Actiue voyce it hath do or doth, or els may be so expounded, as he loueth or he doth loue, and in the passiue voyce it hath am, are, arr, is, or be.

Q. What signes hath the preterimperfect tense?

R. In the Actiue voyce it hath did, or els may be so expounded, as I loued or I did loue, and in the passiue voyce it hath was, were, or wert.

Q. What signe hath the preterperfect tense?

R. Duely this signe haue or hath, and sometime it is englished without the signe, as amauic he loued, or he hath loued.

Q. What signe hath the preterpluperfect tense?

R. This signe had.

Q. What signe hath the Future tense?

R. These signes, shall or will, or hereafter.

Q. Howe what call ye person in verbes?

R. Person in verbes, is euery seuerall changing of the verbe in euery tense into other terminations, and is much like that which we call case in a nowne.

Q. Howe many such persons haue yee in verbes?

R. I haue

## The second part

R. I haue in euery tense of any mode (except the Infinitive and the Imperative) three persons in the singular number and three in the plurall, if the verbe be perfect.

Q. Why doe yee except the Infinitive mode?

R. Because the Infinitive mode hath neither number nor person nor nominative case before him.

Q. Why doe ye except the Imperative mode?

R. Because the Imperative mode lacketh the first person singular.

Q. What difference is betwixt the persons in verbes and the persons in a noune, and in a pronowne?

R. Those persons of a noune and of a pronowne, doe note who or what it is that doeth or suffereth any thing: These persons in a verbe doe note what it is that is done or suffered.

Q. Rehearse the persons of the pronowne?

Ego.	I	Nos.	wee.
Tu.	thou.	Vos.	yee.
Ille.	he.	Illi.	they.

Q. Rehearse the persons of some verbe?

Amo.	I	Amamus.
Tu amas.	thou louest.	Vos amatis.
Ille amat.	he loueth.	Illi amant.

Q. Howe soyne ye them together?

R. Ego amo 1	I loue	Plu. Nos amamus 1	we loue.
Singu. Tu amas 2	thou louest.	Plu. Vos amatis 2	ye loue.
lariter. Ille amat 3	hee loueth.	Plu. Illi amant. 3	they loue

Q. Do yee alwayes in forming the tenses of your verbes, soyne one of these persons of the pronowne.

R. No forsooth, I do not alwayes expresse the person of the

## of Grammar.

pronowne with the person of the verbe, but wheresoeuer I haue any person of a verbe, I must alwayes vnderstande one of these persons of the pronowne with it.

**Q.** This is sufficient for the persons; what call you coniugations?

**R.** It is the breaking of the first name of a verbe into diuers other terminatiōs called persons: As a declension is breaking of the first name of a nowne into diuers other terminations called cases.

**Q.** Howe many sortes of Coniugations be there in verbes?

<b>R.</b> 4. Namely The coniugation which is called,	1	Perfecta	} that is } } to say, } } out of vse. }
	2	Anomala	
	3	Defectiua	
	4	Abusiuā	

} perfect.  
 } out of rule.  
 } lacking.  
 } out of vse.

**Q.** Which call ye the perfect coniugation?

**R.** That which hath all modes, tenses, numbers and persons that ought to be in a verbe, & is formed after one of those 4. examples which I haue in myne Accidence.

**Q.** Howe many sortes of perfect coniugations haue ye?

**R.** Foure.

**Q.** Howe will you knowe what coniugation your verbe is?

**R.** If it ende in o: by the vowell that goeth next before in the Infinitive mode: but if it ende in or, by the vowell that goeth next before in the seconde person singular of the Indicative mode, and this vowell is called the latter index.

**Q.** Howe shall I finde out the Infinitive moode?

**R.** It is alwayes the fourth worde in declining a verbe.

**Q.** Howe shall I finde out the second person?

**R.** It is alwayes the second worde in declining the verbe.

**Q.** Howe many tenses be in euery mode?

**R.** Euery mode hath all the five tenses except the Imperative mode, which hath no more but the present tense, and as some say the future tense.

**Q.** How know you a verbe of any coniugation?

**R.** The

## The second part

R. The	first.	} coniugation	a long	} before re and ris.
	second.		e long	
	thirde		e short	
	fourth		i long	

Q. Which call yee the Coniugation anomala or without rule?

R. That which although it hath all modes, tenses, numbers and persons that ought to be in a verbe, yet it is not formed after any of the examples of the 4 perfect coniugations.

Q. Howe many coniugations haue yee of those that be called anomala or without rule.

R. So many as there be verbes without rule, for euery one of them hath a coniugation proper to him selfe, and must be learned by vse without rule.

Q. Howe many such verbes haue yee?

	Sum.	fo.
	Possum.	fero.
R. These are	Volo.	feror, and eo and queo be in some
þ most commō	Nolo.	tenses.
	Malo.	anomala.
	Edo,	

Q. Howe be eo and queo anomala?

R. For eo makes Ibam, and queo makes quibam in the preterimperfect tense of the Indicative mode, and eo makes i-bo and queo makes quibo in the future tense of the Indicative mode, but in all other modes and tenses, they be formed like verbes in o of the fourth coniugation, sauing that they make their gerundes eundi, eundo, eandum, queundi, queundo, queundum.

Q. Which is the coniugation that you call defectina or lacking.

R. That which lacketh some modes, tenses, numbers and persons.

Q. How many coniugations haue yee of verbes called defect.

R. So many as there be verbes Defectiues. (Cina?



# of Grammar.

Q. Which be those?

R. These be the most common, aio, ausim, salue, aue, vale, cedo, saxo, forem, quæto, iohit, inquo vel inquam, and these foure, odi, capi, memini, and noui, be in some tenses defectiues.

Q. What tenses do these foure verbes odi, capi, memini and noui lack?

R. They lacke all present tenses and preterimperfect tenses, the future tense of the indicatiue and of the infinitiue mode.

Q. What tenses haue odi, capi, memini, and noui?

R. They haue no more tenses then the preterperfect tense of the indicatiue mode and such tenses as be formed of the preterperfect tense of the Indicative mode.

Q. What tenses be formed of the preterperfect tense of the Indicative mode.

R. Of the pre- terperfect tense of the indicatiue mode be formed	} preterpluperfect } preterperfect } future	} tense } of the	preterpluperfect tense of þ indicatiue mode
			optatiue
			potential & mode
			subiunctiue
	preterperfect		preterperfect tense of þ infinitiue mode

Q. Tell me howe?

R. The	} preterpluper. } preterperfect } future	} tense } of þ	indicat.	} is formed by } changing þ } last vowel of } preterper. } into e & put- } ting to	} ram } rim } ro.
			subiunct.		

The	} preterpluperfect of the } optat. potent. subiunct.	} is formed by } keeping still } of the last vowel } of þ preterper. which } is i and putting to	s and sem.
			s & se

## The second part

**Q.** What is the coniugation of verbes called *Abusua*?

**R.** That neither is formed according to the order of the four coniugations, neyther is in vse among writers, but was abused by olde Poets for the verse sake. As perduint for perdanit.

**Q.** What call ye forming of verbes?

**R.** It is like that which I call declining of nouns, for it is the breaking of the first name of the verbe into his seuerall modes, and euery mode into his seuerall tenses, and euery tense into his seuerall persons.

**Q.** Howe is a verbe formed?

**R.** It is better learned by vse and example then by rule, & therefore I haue in my Accidence, for euery one of the four perfect coniugations a seuerall example as well for the verbe in o as for the verbe in or, according to the which I must forme all other perfect verbes.

**Q.** Which be the examples of your 4. perfect coniugations?

R. The example of the	{ first }	{ coniuga- tion, is }	{ Amo }	{ and his }	{ Amor.
	{ second }		{ Doceo }		{ Deceor.
	{ thirde }		{ Lego }		{ passiuē } Legor.
	{ fourth }		{ Audio }		{ Audior.

**Q.** May any verbe be formed according to one of these four examples?

**R.** Yea any perfect verbe, sauing that there is some difference in the preterperfect tense, and supines.

**Q.** Howe shall I finde them out?

**R.** We haue certayne rules for them in Latin verses, where of we shall speake more by them selues.

**Q.** Howe shall ye forme your verbes that be called *Anomola*, *defectiua*, and *abusua*.

**R.** Euery one of them must be learned with vse seuerally by them selues, because wee haue neyther rules nor examples for them.

**Q.** Howe be verbes *Impersonalls* formed?

**R.** In

## Of Grammar.

R. In the third person singular onely throughout all modes and tenses, as well in the Active voyce as in the Passive.

Q. Which call yee Gerundes?

R. They be certayne voyces in verbes belonging to the Infinitive mode ending in di, do, and dum, as amandi, amando, amandum.

Q. Why be they called Gerundes?

R. Some say a gerendo morem: Because they serue both for nouns and for verbes.

Q. Howe so?

R. They serue verbes for that they haue the signification of verbes both Active and Passive: they serue nouns because they haue the forme of nouns, and of some bee declined like nouns.

Q. How be Gerundes declined like nouns?

R. Nominat, caret.

Genitiue Amandi, of louing, or of being loued.

Datiue caret.

Accusatiue Amandum, to loue or to be loued.

Vocatiue caret.

Ablatiue Amando in louing, or in being loued.

Q. What meane yee by Supines?

R. The Supines bee also two severall voyces pertaining to verbes, whereof the first endes in um, and is englished like the Infinitive mode Active as amatum, to loue, and the latter endes in u, and is englished like the Infinitive mode Passive, as amatu, to be loued.

¶ Liocet thinketh that both these shoulde be called participiall verbes, because they take part with a verbe as signification, and part with a noun as case and Declension.

## Of a Participle.

Q. Which is the fourth part of speech?

R. A Participle.

## The second part

**Q.** What is to be considered in a Participle ?

R. Three things, his Definition, Division, Accidents, That is to tell What it is? What parts or kinds it hath? What things fall or belong to it.

Q. What is a Participle?

R. A Participle is a part of speech derived of a verbe, and  
taketh some part with a verbe onely, & some parte with a  
prowne onely, and some part with both.

Q. What taketh a Participle with a Nouns onely?

R. Gender, case, and declension.

Q. What taketh a Participle of a verbe onely :

R. Tense and signification.

Q. What taketh a participle both of a Nōune & of a Verbe?

R. Number and figure.

Q. How many sorts or kinds of Participles haue wee?

R. There be four e kindes of Participles.

That is to  
saye one  
of the

{ Present tense.  
{ Preter tense.  
{ First Future tense in rus.  
{ Latter Future tense in dus.

**Q.** Howe knowe wee a Participle of the Present tense ?

R. A Participle of the Present tense hath his english ending in ing, and his latine in ans or ens.

**Q.** Whereof is it formed?

R. Of the first person singular of the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative mode.

Q. How?

R. By changing the last syllable into ns, as Amabam, rhāge bam into ns, and it is amans, auxiliabar, change bar into ns, and it is auxiliars.

Q. How many kinds of verbs may haue a Participle of the Present tense.

R. Fouré

# Of Grammar.

R. Foure, that is to say, { Active.  
a verbe { Newer.  
{ Deponent.  
{ Common.

Q. How know ye a Participle of the Future in rus?

R. A Participle of the Future in rus is englishten like the Infinitive mode Active, And his Latine endeth in rus as amaturus to loue or about to loue.

Q. Whereof is the Participle in rus formed?

R. Of the latter Supine.

Q. Howe so?

R. By putting to rus as Doceo the latter supine is Doctu to the which I put rus, and so is made Docturus.

Q. What kindes of verbes may haue a Participle in rus?

R. Foure kindes, that { Active.  
is a verbe { Newer.  
{ Deponent.  
{ Common.

Q. How know ye a Participle of the Preter tense?

R. A participle of the preter tense hath his english ending in d, or s, and his Latine in rus, sus, kus, or us.

Q. Whereof is a Participle of the Preter tense formed?

R. Of the latter Supine.

Q. Howe so?

R. By putting s to the latter supine, as of Doceo, the latter supine is Doctu, to the which I put s, and so is made the Participle Doctus.

Q. How many kindes of verbes may haue a Participle of the preter tense?

R. Thre properly, that is, { Passive.  
a verbe { Deponent.  
{ Common.

## The second part

Yet some verbes fewters haue also a Participle of the Preter tense.

Q. What if these verbes lacke Supines?

R. When there can be no Participle of the preter tense nor of the future in *rus*, and the Passive whose Active lacketh Supines can haue no preter perfect tense.

Q. Why so?

R. Because the Preter perfect tense of the Passive is made of the Participle of the Preter tense, and the verbe, *Sum, es, fui*.

Q. Howe know we a Participle of the future in *rus*?

R. A Participle of the future in *rus* is engliſhed like the Infinitive mode Passive, and in latine endeth in *rus*.

Q. Whereof is a Participle of the future in *rus* formed?

R. Of the gentiue case of the Participle of the preter tense.

Q. Howe?

R. By chaunging the last sillable which is *is* into *dus*, as *amo*, the Participle of the present tense is *amans*, & gentiue case *amantis*, change *is* into *dus* & so is made *amādus*.

Q. Howe many kindes of verbes may haue a Participle in *dus*?

R. Two properly, that is, } Passive.  
a verbe } Common.

But some verbes fewters haue also a Participle in *dus*.

As also the verbe Deponent hath, if her gouerne an Accusatiue case after him.

Q. What accidentes hath a Participle?

R. Eight, first the two generall accidentes. } Forme, and  
Figure.

Secondly, } Number.

Thirdly,

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Thirdly, { Gender, } which bee boysh  
 { Case, and } eth of a noun.  
 { Declension, }  
 { Tense and } which bee boysh  
 { Signification, } eth of a verbe.

Q. What Participles be there of the Primitive forme?

R. None, for all Participles be deriued of some verbe.

Q. What Participles be deriued of a verbe Active?

R. Two : one { Present tense,  
 of the { Future in rus,

Q. What Participles hath a verbe Newt?

R. Two, one { Present tense,  
 of the { Future in rus. And some verbes Newters  
 haue also a Participle of the Preter  
 tense, and of the Future in dus.

Q. What Participles bee deriued of a verbe Passive?

R. Two, one of { Preter tense,  
 the { Future in dus.

Q. What Participles hath a verbe Deponent?

R. Three, one { Present tense.  
 of the { Preter tense,  
 { Future in rus. And if the verbe Deponent  
 doe gouerne an accusatiue case after  
 him, it may forme also a Participle  
 in dus.

Q. What Participles be deriued of a verbe Common?

R. All the foure Partici- { Present tense.  
 ples, namely, one { Preter tense.  
 of the { Future in rus.  
 { Future in dus.



## The second part

**Q.** Of what figure be Participles ?

**R.** Some bee  
 { Simple, as faciens.  
 { Compounde, as terrefaciens.  
 { Double compound, as perterrefaciens.

**Q.** What numbers be in a Participle ?

**R.** Two, the singular and the plurall.

**Q.** What cases and genders be in a Participle ?

**R.** The same that be in Adiectiues, sixe cases 3. genders.

**Q.** What declensions be in Participles ?

**R.** Participles of the Preter tense, the Future in rus and the Future in dus be declined like nownes Adiectiues of three terminations, as bonus.

Participles of the Present tense be declined like nownes Adiectiues of three articles, as foelix.

**Q.** What tenses be in a Participle ?

**R.** Three, { Present tense,  
 namely the { Preter tense  
 { Future tense, whereof one is { Actiue,  
 { Passive,

**Q.** What significations be in a Participle ?

**R.** Two, { Actiue, as a Participle of the { Present tense.  
 for some be { Future in rus.  
 { Passive, as a Participle of { Preter tense,  
 { Future in dus.

**Q.** Doth not a Participle foyme comparison ?

**R.** No not properly.

**Q.** Why doctus is a Participle, & foymeth cōparisō, as doctus doctior doctissimus, ergo, a Participle foymeth cōparisō.

**R.** When any Participle foymeth comparison, bee is not counted a Participle, but a nowne. (nownes?)

**Q.** Howe manye waies may Participles bee turned into

**R.** Foure waies 1 { Are compounded with such wordes as  
 namely, when { the verbes which they come of can  
 they { not be compounded withall.

when

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- when they
- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 2 | { | Conuerne an other case then the verbe doth where of they be deriued. |
| 3 | { | Forme the degrees of comparifon.                                     |
| 4 | { | Haue no manifest difference nor respect of time.                     |

**Q.** What doe yee call the Participles when they be changed into Nownes?

**R.** I call them Participiall nownes.

**Q.** How many sortes of Participiall nownes be there?

- |              |   |   |
|--------------|---|---|
| R, Two. Some | { | properly so called, which be participles indeed but be changed into nownes, after one of the manners aforesaid, as Armatus, doctus, sanctus, acutus, argutus, sapiens, monitus, and such like.                          |
|              | { | Unproperly so called, which haue the shew of Participles but indeede are nownes because they be deriued, of no verbe suche are togatus, tunicatus, laruatus, personatus, annulatus, barbatus, loricator, and such like. |

## Of an Aduerbe.

**Q.** Which is the first of your 4. partes of speech vndeclined?

**R.** An Aduerbe.

**Q.** What is to be considered in an Aduerbe?

- |                     |   |                  |   |                            |   |          |
|---------------------|---|------------------|---|----------------------------|---|----------|
| R. Three things the | { | Definition. That | { | What it is.                | { | hath.    |
|                     | { | Diuision. is to  | { | What partes or sortes it   | { |          |
|                     | { | Accidents. Tell  | { | What things chance or fall | { | Onto it. |

**Q.** What is an Aduerbe?

**R.** An Aduerbe is a part of speech ioyned both to verbes and nownes to make playner or fuller their signification.

**Q.** How many sortes of Aduerbes haue yee?

**R.** Aduerbes are not deuided into partes but in respect of their accidentes,

## The second part

**Q.** Then what accidentes hath an Aduerbe?

**R.** The two generall  
 accidentes { Forme,  
 And two speciall { Figure,  
 accidentes, { Signification and  
 { Comparison.

**Q.** Of what forme be Aduerbes?

**R.** Some { Primitiue, as heri, cras.  
 { Derivative, as docte, pulchre.

**Q.** Of what figure be Aduerbes?

**R.** Some { Simple, as prudenter.  
 { Compound, as imprudenter.

**Q.** Of what signification be Aduerbes?

**R.** Aduerbes be of diuers significacions.

Some be of	{ Tyme.	Some be of	{ Gathering toge-
	{ Place.		{ Parting. (ther.
	{ Number.		{ Choosing.
	{ Order.		{ A thing not
	{ Asking or doubt.		{ finished.
Some be of	{ Calling. (ting.	Some be of	{ Showing.
	{ Affirming.		{ Doubting.
	{ Denying.		{ Answearing.
	{ Swearing.		{ Chaunce.
	{ Exhorting.		{ Likenes.
	{ Flattering.		{ Quality.
	{ Forbidding.		{ Quancity.
	{ Withing.		{ Comparison.

**Q.** How many sortes of comparisons be in an Aduerbe?

**R.** Three, the com- { Perfect, which hath al the degrees of  
 parison which { comparison, & formeth them all out  
 is called { of himselfe by a certeyne rule.

## of Grammar.

- 2 | Anomala, which fornerth not the degrees of  
 comparison out of him selfe.  
 3 | Defectiua, which lacketh some degrees of  
 comparison,

**Q.** What rules haue yee to forme the perfect comparison?

**R.** The positive of such aduerbs as make a perfect comparison end in e or in er. The comparatiue is like the newter gender of the comparatiue in nownes adiectiues, and the superlatiue is made of the superlatiue of nownes adiectiues by chaunging the termination of the masculine gender into um or e, as docte, doctius, doctissime, fortiter, fortius, fortissime.

**Q.** What aduerbes make comparison without rule?

**R.** Such as bee formed of nownes that make comparison without rule, as bene, melius, optime, and prepositions that are chaunged into aduerbes.

**Q.** What aduerbes make the defectiue comparison?

**R.** Such as be formed of adiectiues that make the defectiue comparison, and some spectall aduerbs which must be learned by reading.

## Of a Coniunction.

**Q.** Which is the seconde of the foure partes of speech bene declined?

**R.** A Coniunction.

**Q.** What call you a Coniunction?

**R.** A Coniunction is a part of speech that fornerth wordes and sentences together.

**Q.** Howe many things chaunce to a Coniunction?

**R.** 4. That is to say, forme, figure, power and order.

**Q.** Of what forme be Coniunctions?

**R.** All Coniunctions be primitiues.

**Q.** Of what figure be Coniunctions.

## The second part

R. Some be { Simple. } as { Nam. }  
                   { Compound } { Namque. }

Q. What meane yee by power:

R. I meane signification.

**Q.** How many severall significations be in a coniunction?

R. 13. For some bee	Copulatives	Exceptives.
	Disiunctives	Adversitives.
	Discretives	Redditives.
	Causalls	Diminutives.
	Interrogatives	Electives.
	Conditionalls	Expletives.
	Illatives.	

Q. What meane wee by order:

R. The ordering of conjunctions in sentences, for some bee

1	set before, as nam, quare, ac, atque, et, aut, vel
2	nec, neq; si, quin, quatenus, sin, seu, siue, ni, nisi,
3	set after, as quidē, quoq; autem, vero, enim, &
	que, ve, ne, called encliticæ coniunctiones quod
	accutum in præcedentem syllabam inclinent.
	set indifferently, sometime before, sometime
	after, such are almost all other conjunctions.

### Of a Præposition.

**Q.** Which is the third of your parts of speech undeclined:

R. A preposition.

Q. Howe knowe you a preposition?

R. A preposition is a part of speech most commonly set before other partes of speech, either in apposition or in composition, for he is called a preposition a praponeudo, that is to say, of setting before.

Q. Is a preposition then alwaies set before the other parts  
of

# of Grammar.

of speech with whome he is ioyned.

R. Not alwayes, for these foure { Com. may be set after the case whiche they gouerne, & sometime penes also. } as { Quibuscum. Pube tenus, Angliam versus, Ad occidētē vsq; me penes,

Q. How many thinges chance to a preposition?  
 R. This one thing especially, gouerning of cases.  
 Q. What cases do prepositions gouerne.

Accusatiue case onely.  
 R. Some } an Ablatiue case onely.  
 gouerne an } both an Accusatiue and an Ablatiue.  
 an Ablatiue and a Genitiue,

Q. How many prepositions gouerne an Accusatiue case.

R. These 32.	{	Ad to.	{	Ob for.
		Apud at.		Pone behinde.
		Ante before.		Per, by or through.
		Aduersus } against,		Prope, nigh.
		Aduersum. }		Propter, for.
		Cis } on this side.		Secundum }
		Citra }		Post } after.
		Circum } about		Trans on the farther side
		Circa }		Vltra, beyonde,
		Contra against.		Preter beside.
		Erga towards.		Supra aboue.
		Extra without.		Circiter about,
		Intra within,		Vsque vntill.
		Inter between.		Secus by.
Infra beneath,	Versus towards.			
Juxta beside or nigh to	Penes in the power.			

## The second part

**Q.** Howe many Prepositions gouerne an ablatiue case?

R. These 15	A	} from or fro.	Pro for.	(pariſo.
	Ab		Præ before or in cō-	
	Abs		Palam openly.	
	Cum with,	} Sine	} without.	
	Corā, before or in preſence.			Abſque
	Clam ſecretly or priuily.	} Tenus untill or by to.		
	De			
	E		} of or from.	
Ex				

**Q.** Howe many prepositions do gouerne both an Accuſatiue caſe and an Ablatiue?

<b>R. Theſe 4.</b>	} Sub	In.	} when it ſignifieth into, vnto, towards, or againſt, gouerneth an Accuſatiue caſe, when it ſignifieth no more but on- ly in, it gouerneth an ablatiue caſe.
		Sub	} when it ſignifieth vnto, by, about, or be- fore, gouerneth an accuſatiue caſe, whē it ſignifieth vnder, gouerneth an abla- tiue caſe.
		Super	} when it ſignifieth beyonde, gouerneth an Accuſatiue caſe, when it ſignifieth of or in, gouerneth an Ablatiue caſe.
		Subter	} vnder, in this one ſignification go- uerneth both an Accuſatiue and an Ablatiue caſe.

**Q.** Which gouerne an Ablatiue caſe and a Genetiue?

**R.** Tenus gouerneth an Ablatiue caſe both in ſingular num-  
ber and in the plurall. He gouerneth a Genetiue caſe alſo,  
but



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but that must euer be the plurall number.

Crure tenus  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Crutibus tenus} \\ \text{Crurum tenus but not} \\ \text{Cruris tenus.} \end{array} \right.$

Q. Doe all prepositions gouerne cases?

R. No forsooth these 6.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Am.} \\ \text{Di.} \\ \text{Dis.} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Re.} \\ \text{Se.} \\ \text{Con.} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{are neuer solids alone} \\ \text{in cases, but alwaies} \\ \text{compounded in other} \\ \text{wordes.} \end{array} \right.$

Q. Be your other prepositions neuer found alone without cases?

R. Yes forsooth, but then they be Aduerbes.

Q. Howe so?

R. For prepositions when they bee set alone without their case, or when they forme comparison, bee not prepositions, but are changed into Aduerbes.

## Of an Interiection.

Q. What is the last part of speech?

R. An Interiection.

Q. Howe knowe ye an Interiection?

R. An Interiection is a part of speeche which betokeneth some sodayne affection or passion of the minde in an vnperfect voyce.

Q. Howe many thinges chance to an Interiection?

R. This one, namely signification.

Q. What significations hath an Interiection?

R. So manie as there bee motions or passions of the minde.

Q. Tell me the severall significations of an Interiection.

I

R. Some

## The thirde part

Some be of	mirth.	scorning.
	sorrowe.	exclamation.
	dead.	curling.
	marueyling.	laughing.
	disdayning.	calling.
	shunning.	silence.
	praying.	

### Of Construcion.

Q. Which is the third part of Grammar?

R. Syntaxis.

Q. What meane ye by this?

R. It is a Greeke worde compounded of Syn and Taxis, in Latin it is interpreted Construtio or Coordinatio in English the Construcion or framing together.

Q. What is Construcion?

R. It is the due ordering or framing together of wordes, in speeche.

Q. Howe many sortes or maners of Construcion haue ye?

R. Two, that I perfect, naturall, or vsuall construcion, is to say the Figured or fined Construcion.

Q. Which of these partes do ye learne in your Accidence?

R. The first part which I called the perfect or natural construcion.

Q. Howe many thinges are to bee considered for the due framing together of wordes according to the perfect or naturall construcion.

R. Two, Three speciall agreeementes of wordes, which we call the three concordēs.  
That is to say, And the three rules for the particuler construcion of euery part of speeche by him selfe.

Q. Which

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**Q.** Which be your three agreeementes of wordes of your three concordēs.

**R.** The  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ Betweene the nominatiue case and the verbe.} \\ 2 \text{ Betweene the Substantiue and the Adiectiue,} \\ 3 \text{ Betweene the Antecedent and the Relatiue.} \end{array} \right.$

**Q.** Why be they called Concordēs?

**R.** Because they doe con corde, that is to say, agree mutually together in some speciall accidents, so that the three latter cannot stande perfectly in speech without the three former.

**Q.** What tearmes haue ye for them in Grammar?

**R.** The three former, that is, the Nominatiue case, the substantiue and the Antecedent, bee called Subiecta as it were the pillars or upholders or vnder setters of the other.

The latter three, that is to say, the verbe, the Adiectiue, & the relatiue, may be called Adiecta, which we may terme in English the weakelings, or the wauerers, or the lea-ners: because they bee of them selues weak and waue- ring, except they do as it were leane to their pillars or vnder setters.

**Q.** Howe do these Adiecta agree with their Subiecta?

**R.** I haue for every one of these Concordēs or agreeements certaine proper rules to shewe howe they doe agree together.

### The first Concorde.

**Q.** Which is the rule for the first Concorde?

**R.** A verbe personall agreeth with his Nominatiue case in two things, that is, in number and person.

**Q.** Must the verbe Personall then allwayes be the same number and person that his nominatiue case is?

**R.** No forsooth, not allwayes: for I haue three exceptions.

**Q.** Which be they?

**R.** The first is this, when I haue moe Nominatiue cases,

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then one conning together with a coniunction copulative betweene them, although they be all the singular number, yet my verbe must be put in the plural number, but it must bee suche person as the moste woorthie Nominatiue case is.

Q. Which call ye the most woorthie nominatiue case?

R. The Nominatiue case of the first person is moze woorthie then the seconde, and the nominatiue case of the second person is moze woorthie then the thirde.

Q. Which is your second exception?

R. When a verbe commeth betweene two Nominatiue cases of diuers numbers, it may indifferently accorde eyther with that which goeth before him, or with that which commeth after him, so that they bee both of one person.

Q. Which is the thirde exception?

R. This. The Nominatiue case to the verbe is not alwaies a casuall worde, but sometime a whole sentence, sometime a peece of a sentence, sometime an Infinitiu mode, sometime an Aduerbe with a Genitiue case.

Q. What call you a casuall worde?

R. Such a word as is declined with cases, namely a nomine, a pronowne, and a participle.

Q. Howe can a whole sentence, a peece of a sentence, an infinitiue mode or an Aduerbe with a Genitiue case be Nominatiue case to the verbe?

R. When they stande for the Nominatiue case they bee taken altogether as it were a Substantiue, and may be supposed to bee declined altogether like hoc nihil indeclinabile.

Q. Why so?

R. Because nothing can bee the Nominatiue case to the verbe, but a Substantiue or that which is taken as a Substantiue.

Q. Why, the relative may bee the Nominatiue case to the verbe, and yet he is no Substantiue?

R. The Relative as touching his case standeth for a sub.

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substantiue and is alwayes answered to in his case scue-  
rally as a Substantiue.

Q. May not an adiectiue be nominatiue case to the verbe?  
R. Yes, but then he must be put alone without a substantiue  
in the fewter gender, and so supply the place of a sub-  
stantiue.

Q. What number and person shall the verbe bee when a  
whole sentence, a peece of a sentence, an Infinitiu mode,  
or an Aduerbe with a genitiue case is the nominatiue case  
to the verbe?

R. If it haue respect but to one thing, it shalbe the singular  
number, and the thirde person. If it haue respect to moe  
things then one, it shalbe the plural number & 3. person.

Q. In making and construing Latine, where shall I put  
the Nominatiue case?

R. For the most parte before the verbe: but sometime af-  
ter the verbe.

Q. When is the Nominatiue case put after the verbe?

R. At 3. We aske a question.

times, } the verbe is the Imperatiue mode. (verbe,  
when } the signe it or there cometh before y english of y

Q. How will ye find out the nominatiue case to the verbe?

R. Put the question who or what with the englishe of the  
verbe & the word in the sentence that answereth that ques-  
tion is the nominatiue case.

Q. How many thinges may bee the nominatiue case to  
the verbe?

R. fīue,	1	Casual worde & y is either a	Substantiue.
that is	2	Whole reason or sentence	Relative.
to say.	3	Clause or peece of a sentēce	Adiectiue stan-
	4	Infinitiu mode of a verbe	ding for a sub-
	5	Aduerb with a genitiue case	stantiue.

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## Of the second Concord.

Q. Which is the rule of the second Concord?

R. The Adiectiue whether it be nowne, pronowne or participle agreeth with his substantiue in 3. things, that is Case, Gender, and Number.

Q. Why, haue ye more Adiectiues then of nownes?

R. Yea } Very many nownes.  
for } Al Pronownes sauing Ego, tu, sui, } be adiectiues.  
sooth, } All Participles.

Q. Is an Adiectiue alwayes the same Case, Gender, and Number that his Substantiue is?

R. Not alwayes, for I haue 3. such exceptions as I haue in the first Concorde.

Q. Which is the first exception for the second Concord?

R. Many Substantiues singular with a Coniunction Copulative comming betweene them will haue an Adiectiue plurall, which Adiectiue shall agree with the Substantiue of the most worthy gender.

Q. Which is the Substantiue of the most worthy gender?

R. The Substantiue of the Masculine gender is more worthy then y<sup>e</sup> feminine, & the substantiue of the feminine gender is more worthy then the Newter.

Q. Is this euer true?

R. Nay, for in things not apt to haue life, the Newter gender is most worthy.

Q. Which is the second exception for the second Concord?

R. When an Adiectiue commeth betweene two Substantiues of diuers Genders it may indifferently accord with either of them.

Q. Which is the third exception for the second concord?

R. This, the Substantiue is not alwayes a casuall woord, but sometime a whole sentence, sometime a peece of a sentence, sometime an Infinitive mode, and sometime an Aduerb with a Genitive case,

Q. What

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**Q.** What case, gender, and number, shall the Adiectiue be when any of these is his Substantiue?

**R.** He shall be such case as they are accounted to be, and if it haue respect but to one thing as one sentence, or one peece of a sentence, it shall be the Newter Gender and singular number: but if it haue respect to moe thinges then one, or to moe sentences, or more peeces of sentences it shall be the Newter Gender and plurall Number.

**Q.** How wil ye find out the Substantiue to the Adiectiue?

**R.** But the question who or what to the English of þ Adiectiue, and the worde or wordes in the sentence that answere that question is the Substantiue to it.

**Q.** How many things may be Substantiue to the adiectiue?

**R.** Whatsoeuer is nominatiue case to the verbe, the same may be Substantiue to the Adiectiue,

### The third Concord.

**Q.** Which is the rule of the third Concord?

**R.** This, the Relatiue agreeth with his Antecedent in

three thinges,  
that is,

{

Gender,  
Number,  
Person.

**Q.** Is the Relatiue alwayes the same gender, number, and person that his Antecedent is?

**R.** Not alwayes, for I haue here the same three exceptions, that I haue in the first Concord and in the second.

**Q.** Which is the first exception for the third Concord?

**R.** When I haue moe Antecedentes then one of the singular number comming together with a Coniunction copulatiue betweene them, then the Relatiue shall bee put in the plurall number, and agree in gender with the Antecedent of the most worthy gender.

**Q.** What meane yee by Antecedent?



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R. The Antecedent is any such worde as goeth in the sentence before the relative and is rehearsed againe by the Relative.

Q. Which is the second exception for the thirde concord?

R. When a Relative connecteth betweene two substantiues of antecedentes of diuers genders, it may indifferently accord with eyther of them, yea though they bee both of diuers numbers also.

Q. Which is the third exception for the third concord?

R. The Antecedent is not alwayes a casuall worde, but sometime a whole sentence, sometime a peece of a sentence, sometime an Infinitive mode, sometime an Aduerbe with a gentiue case.

Q. What gender, number and person shall the Relative be when he hath any of these Antecedentes?

R. If he haue respect but to one thing, one sentence, or one peece of a sentence: he shall be the Newter gender, singular number and third person: but if he haue respect to more then one: hee shall be the Newter gender, plurall number, and third person.

Q. How many things may be antecedent to the Relative?

R. Whatsoeuer is nominatiue case to the verbe, the same may be Antecedent to the Relative.

Q. How will yee finde out the Antecedent to the Relative?

R. Put the question who or what to the English of the Relative, and the worde or wordes in the sentence that answereth the question is the Antecedent.

Q. How shall I order the case of the Relative?

R. The Relative for his case alwayes supplieth the place of a Substantiue, and must be answered to seuerally as a Substantiue.

Q. Haue yee none other rules for the case of the Relative then yee haue for substantiues?

R. Yes I haue two speciall rules for the case of the Relative but they are all one in effect with the rules of Substantiues.

Q. Which is the first rule for the case of the Relative?

R. When

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R. When there cometh no nominative case betweene the Relatiue & the verbe, the Relatiue shalbe the nominative case to the verbe.

Q. Which is the second rule for the case of the Relatiue ?

R. When there cometh a nominative case betweene the Relatiue and the verbe : then the Relatiue shall not be the nominative case to the verbe : but shall be governed of the verbe, or of some other worde in the same sentence.

Q. What meane you by shalbe governed ?

R. To be governed is to be such case as the verbe or any other part of speech will haue after him.

Q. Then if the Relatiue be not nominative case to y<sup>e</sup> verb, must he not follow the verbe or some other worde in the same sentence, whereof he is governed ?

R. No forsooth, he must indeed be such case as the verbe or some other word in the same sentence will haue after him, but the Relatiues qui, qualis, and quantus be set before the verbe and not after.

Q. Howe so ?

R. For it is the nature of these Relatiues to stand before y<sup>e</sup> worde whereof they be governed.

Q. Doth no words els stand before the words, which they be governed of but the Relatiue ?

R. Yes, for the Substantiue which is ioyned with y<sup>e</sup> Relatiue doth follow the nature of the Relatiue ?

Q. Shew me an example of this ?

R. If the Relatiue be ioyned in like case, gender, and number with a Substantiue, if there come also an other Substantiue both the Relatiue, and the Substantiue with which he is ioyned, shall be the genitiue case, and yet shall stand before the other Substantiue, as *Scruola nobis exposuit Lelii sermonem de amicitia, cuius disputationis sententias memoriz mandauit,*

Q. Shew me how standeth this with your rule ?

R. Here I haue *Cuius disputationis sententias*, whereas  
the

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the Relative cuius agreeth in Case, Gender, and Number, with disputationis both which in order are placed before the other Substantiue sententias, & yet are the genitiue case, because the latter of two substantiues comming together must be the genitiue case.

*Q.* But if the Relative be not *ſ*ominatiue case to *ſ* verbe, what case must he then be?

*R.* If he be not *ſ*ominatiue case to the verb, then looke what case any nowne substantiue shoulde be being gouerned of the same worde, the same case must the Relative be and by the same rule.

*Q.* How wil ye know of what word *ſ* Relative is gouerned?

*R.* By putting for the Relative the same case of *hic, hac, hoc*, & so construing the sentence. For then *ſ* case of *hic, hac, hoc* which is put for the Relative will in construing follow the word that the Relative is gouerned of.

*Q.* In what order are the rules for the construction of euery part of speech to be considered?

*R.* In such order as *ſ* parts of speech be rehearsed in myne Accidence. The rules for the construction of

- 1 } Nownes Substantiues.
- 2 } Nownes Adiectiues.
- 3 } Pronownes,
- 4 } Verbes Personalles,
- 5 } Gerundes.
- 6 } Supines,
- 7 } Verbes Impersonalles.
- 8 } Participles, and so forth in such order as the partes of speech be rehearsed in myne Accidence.

*Q.* What order keepe ye in the placing of these rules?

*R.* The rules for euery part of speech stand according to the order of the cases.

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- 1 } First, the rules for y nominatiue case if the part of speech  
gouerne a nominatiue case after him.
- 2 } Secondly, the rules for the Genitiue case.
- 3 } Thirdly, the rules for the Datiue case.
- 6 } Fourthly, the rules for the Accusatiue case.
- 7 } Lastly, the rules for the Ablatiue case.

Q. Why leaue ye out the rules for the vocatiue case?

R. For the vocatiue case is not gouerned of any other parte of speech except an Interiexion.

Q. Then how knowe yee when to put a worde in the Vocatiue case?

R. This one rule is sufficient for it, Whensoever I call or speake to anye thing or person it is the Vocatiue case.

Q. Howe will yee finde out the rule for any worde in a sentence, to know why he is put in the nominatiue, Genitiue, Datiue, Accusatiue or Ablatiue case?

R. First I must looke what part of speech the word is which I haue to secke out, secondly of what worde he is gouerned, thirdly what parte of speech that worde is whereof he is gouerned, lastly I must looke what case my worde is, & so shall I turne to the rules that be for that part of speech & for that case.

Q. Shew me it by example?

R. If my word be a substantiue & the genitiue case, and gouerned of a nowne Adiectiue, then I turne to the rules y I haue for Adiectiues that gouerne a genitiue case.

If my worde be a Substantiue, the genitiue case, & gouerned of a verbe, then I turne to my rules for verbes which gouerne a genitiue case. When I consider of what signification y worde is whereof he is gouerned, and so I take the rule that agreeth to that signification.

Q. But how wil yee knowe of what woorde the same case which you seeke is gouerned?

R. That must bee learned by diligent marking howe the

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sentence is construed.

Q. Why so?

R. Because every case is governed of that worde which goeth next before him in the naturall construing of a sentence.

Q. What meane yee by construing?

R. Construing is the right placing of every word þ is written in a sentence, in the naturall order of speech, & giuing to every word his proper signification in english.

Q. Shew me howe?

R. *Virtutis comes est inuidia.* This sentence is construed thus. *Inuidia enuy, est is, comes þ companion, virtutis of vertue.*

Q. If ye haue a sentence giuen to be construed, what order wil ye keep in englishing and placing of every word?

R. Diuers men teach diuersly, but this way is playne and not vnprofitable. If there be any vocatiue case in the sentence I take that first. Secondly, the Nominatiue case, or that which is put in steede of the nominatiue case, and to him I adioyne any woord that hangeth vppon him. Then take I the verbe Personall. Then the Aduerb. After this the cases in their owne order. The Accusatiue case next after the verbe, and that whiche hangeth vppon him, then the Genitiue, and so the Dative, and last the Ablatiue.

Q. What if there be not al these kinds of words in þ sentence?

R. Then take so many of them as be in it, and in this order, and alwayes take heede that ye put that case next after the verb, which þ verb doth properly gouerne after him, & the other cases in order.

The Accusatiue case goeth before the Infinitiu Mode, the Infinitiu comes after any other mode. The Adiectiue and the Substantiue must be construed together except one of the doth passe ouer his signification into some other worde.

Q. May this order be alwayes kept?

R. No forsooth, for it is broken many times by the cases of Relatiues, Interrogatiues, Infinitiuies & Genitiues of partition

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partition and by some Coniunctions &c.

**Q.** If you haue an english giuen to be made in latine, what must you doe?

**R.** First I must looke out the principall verbe in the sentence.

**Q.** Howe will ye finde out the principall verbe?

**R.** It is alwayes the first verbe, except the first verbe bee the Infinitiu mode, or haue before it a Relatiue or a Coniunction.

**Q.** What will yee doe when yee haue founde out the principall verbe?

**R.** Then I must seeke out his Nominatiue case.

**Q.** What seeke yee out after the Nominatiue case?

**R.** After I haue made the verbe and his Nominatiue case, I consider what part of speech euery worde in the sentence is beside these: and then I ioyne them in suche order as I doe in construing of a sentence, and so make euery one of them into latine.

### For the Gen ders of Nownes.

**Q.** Howe will yee finde out the genders of a Nowne?

**R.** I haue certayne rules in Latine verses for the Genders of nownes,

**Q.** Howe will yee seeke out the Gender of a Nowne by these rules.

**R.** First, I must looke whether it bee a proper name or a common.

**Q.** What if it be a proper name?

**R.** Then I haue two generall rules for his gender.

**Q.** Which be they?

**R.** The first } *Propria quæ maribus tribuuntur mascula dicas.*  
is this. } &c.

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The second } *Propria femineum referentia nomina sexum,*  
is this. } *Femineo generi tribuuntur.*

Q. How will yee knowe whether it bee a proper name or no?

R. If it be a proper name, it is one of these ten.

As proper names of	Gods.	And these be all the masculine gender.	Goddesses	{ & these bee all y <sup>e</sup> femi- nine gen- der for the most part.
	Men.		Women.	
	Fluddes.		Cities.	
	Honeths		Countreys	
	Ilandes.		Ilandes.	

Q. Be not all those latter fyue the feminine gender as well as all the first fyue be the masculine.

R. No, for certaine names of Cities be excepted:

Q. What gender be those that be excepted?

R. These two of the masculine gender, Sulmo, Agragas, these of the newter gender, Argos, Tibur, Preneste.

This one Anxur, which is sometime the masculine, sometime the newter.

Q. What if your nowne be no proper name?

R. Then I must looke whether it be not the name of a tree.

Q. What if it be the name of a tree?

R. Then I haue this rule for him.

*Appellatiua arborum erunt muliebria v<sup>t</sup> alius.*

Q. What gender must your nowne be by this rule?

R. The feminine.

Q. Be all names of trees the feminine gender?

R. No.

Q. Then how will ye knowe the gender of such nownes as do not agree with the rule?

R. All suche nownes as doe not agree with the rule, e<sup>y</sup>ther be rehearsed by name straght after the rule, or els there is some speciall rule of exeception set downe for them.

Q. What nownes haue ye excepted from this rule.

R. Two of the Masculine gender, Pinus and Oleaster  
Aue



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due of the *Neuter* gender, *Siler*, *Suber*, *Thus*, *Robur*, and *Acer*.

**Q.** What if your nowne be neyther proper name nor name of a tree?

**R.** Then he is a nowne common, or a nowne appellatiue.

**Q.** Howe will yee seeke out the gender of a nowne appellatiue?

**R.** First, I must looke in his genetiue case whether it doth increase or no.

**Q.** Why so?

**R.** For I haue thre speciall rules referred to the genetiue case of a nowne common, whereby I may learne his gender.

**Q.** Which be they?

**R.** The first is, *Nomen non crescentis Genitiuo seu caro canis, &c.*

The se- } *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitiui, syllaba accura*  
conde is } *sonet, &c.*

The thirde is, } *Nomen crescentis Penultima, si Genitiui sit gra*  
uis, &c.

**Q.** What maner of nownes belong to your first rule?

**R.** All such as doe not increase in the Genetiue case.

**Q.** When are nownes sayd to increase in the genetiue case?

**R.** When they haue mo syllables in the Genetiue case then they haue in the Nominatiue.

**Q.** What gender then must those nownes bee, by this rule which doe not increase in the Genetiue case?

**R.** All those whiche doe agree with the rule be the feminine gender.

**Q.** Did you not say that all nownes which do not increase in the Genetiue case doe agree with the rule?

**R.** No forsooth, I sayde in deede that all nownes which doe not increase in the genetiue case do belong to the first rule

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but all they doe not agree with the rule.

Q. What difference do ye put betweene these two wordes belonging and agreeing.

R. I count all those to belong to the rule whiche bee of the same sort of nounes that the rule is made for, though they bee not the same gender whiche the rule appointes them to bee: but I count none to agree with the rule but suche as both bee of the same sortes of Nounes, that the rule is made for, & also be the same gender that the rule appointes them to bee.

Q. Then what gender bee those nounes that be excepted from this first rule.

R. First, some of the Masculine gender containd in this note of exception. *Mascula nomina in a dicuntur multa virorum &c.* and in this note. *Mascula in er ceu venter in os vel vs, vt logos annus.*

Secondly some of the newter Gender containd in this note. *Newtrum nomen in e significat is &c.*

Thirdly some of the doubtfull gender containd in this note of exception. *Incerti generis sunt talpa et dama canalis, &c.*

Lastly, some of the common of two containd in this rule of exception. *Compositum a verbo dans a commune duorum est, &c.*

Q. Haue ye not also some of the feminine gender excepted, containd in this note. *Feminei generis sunt mater humus domus, &c.*

R. No forsooth, this is no exception from the first rule, for all these nounes in this exception be the feminine gender, and do agree with the first rule, but these be excepted from the seconde rule of exception. *Mascula in er ceu venter in os vel in vs, &c.*

Q. Howe so?

R. For whereas he had made that rule that nounes which ende in er, os or vs were the masculine gender, he founde these nouns so ending to be the feminine gender, & there-  
fore

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foze bee put them heere in an exception from that rule.

Q. What maner of nownes belong to your seconde rule?  
 R. All suche nownes as doe increase in the genitiue case, and haue the last syllable sauing one lifted by Harpe in sound, as *virtus virtutis*.

Q. What Gender bee those nownes that belong to this rule?

R. All those that doe agree with the rule bee the feminine gender.

Q. And what gender are those that are excepted?

R. Some be of the Masculine gender containned in this note of exception. *Mascula dicuntur monosyllaba nomina quaedam. And in this, Mascula sunt etiam polysyllaba. &c. And in this Mascula in er, or et os. &c.*

Some be the newter gender contained in this note *Sunt neutralia et hæc monosyllaba nomina. &c.*

Some be the doubtfull containned in this note. *Sunt dubia hæc pytho, &c.*

Some be the common of two containned in this note. *Sunt commune parens. &c.*

Q. What maner of nownes belong to your thirde rule?

R. All such as doe increase in the genitiue case and haue the last syllable sauing one pronounced flatte or pressed downe, as *Sanguis Sanguinis*.

Q. What gender bee those nownes whiche belong to this rule?

R. All those that doe agree with the rule bee the masculine gender.

Q. What gender be those that be excepted?

R. Some of the feminine gender containned in this note of exception. *Feminei generis sit hyperdissyllabon in do.*

Some of the newter gender containned in this note. *Est neutrale genus signans rem non animatum. &c.*

Some of the doubtfull containned in this note. *Sunt dubii generis cardo margo. &c.*

Some of the common of two contained in this note, *Communis*

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nis generis sunt ista vigil pugil. &c.

For the praeterperfect tenses of simple verbes.

Q. Howe will yee seeke out the praeterperfect tense of a verbe?

R. I haue certaine rules in latine verses for the forming of them.

Q. Howe will ye finde out the praeterperfect tense of a verb by those rules?

R. First, I must looke whether the verbe be simple or com-

Q. Why so? (pounde.

R. Because the praeterperfect tense of a compounde verbe is most commonly made of the praeterperfect tense of the simple verbe, of which he is compounded.

Q. What if your verbe be simple?

R. Then I must looke whether he endes o, or in or.

Q. Why so?

R. Because the praeterperfect tense of verbes in or be formed of the latter supine of verbes in o.

Q. What if your verbe ende in o?

R. If the verbe ende in o and be eyther of the first, the second or the fourth Coniugation: I shall finde out his praeterperfect tense by that rule which is made for the termination of the seconde person singular of the present tense of the indicative mode or by the rules of exception.

Q. What is the termination of the seconde person singular in the present tense of the Indicative mode, in verbes of the first Coniugation?

R. As.

Q. What is the rule for this termination?

R. As in presenti perfectum format in aul.

Q. Do all verbes of the first Coniugation make their praeterperfect tense in aul?

R. All sauing those which be excepted after this rule.

Q. What is the termination of the seconde person singular in the

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in the second Coniugation.

R. Es.

Q. Which is the rule for this termination.

R. Es in praesenti perfectum format uideans.

Q. Doe all verbes of the second Coniugation make their preterperfect tense in ui?

R. All sauing those that be excepted eyther by name or by some speciall rule.

Q. How many special rules of exception haue ye for verbes of this coniugation?

R. These two, l, vel r, ante geo si ster, geo vertue in si. And Veo fit vi, &c.

Q. What is the termination of the 2. person in the 4. Coniugation?

R. Is.

Q. What is the rule for this termination?

R. Quarta dar is iui monstra scio scis tibi sciui.

Q. Do all verbes of the 4. Coniugation make their preterperfect tense in iui?

R. All sauing those that bee here specially excepted after this rule.

Q. What if your verbe be the third Coniugation, how wil ye then finde out his preterperfect tense?

R. If my verbe be the thirde coniugation, then I shall finde out his preterperfect tense by the speciall rule whiche is made for the termination of the first person singular in the present tense of the Indicative mode.

Q. Which is the termination of the first person singular?

R. There be as many terminations of the first person singular almost as there bee letters.

Q. Which be they?

R. These } Bo, Co, Do, Go, Ho, Lo, Mo, No, Po, Quo, Ro, So,  
              } Sco, To, Vo, Xo, Cio, Dio, Gio, Pio, Rio, Tio, üo.

Q. Haue ye a rule for every one of these terminations?

## The thirde part

- R. *Pea forsooth.*  
 Q. *What is the rule for Bo?*  
 R. *Bo fit bi, vt lambo lambi,*  
 Q. *Do all words that ende in bo make their perfect tense in bi?*  
 R. *All sauing those which be after specially excepted.*  
 Q. *And is this the order in euery termination.*  
 R. *Pea forsooth.*

For the preterperfectense of compound verbes.

- Q. *If your verbe bee a compounde howe will ye finde out his preterperfectense?*  
 R. *If the verbe be compounde, I haue this generall rule for his preterperfect tense Preteritum datidem simplex et compositum.*  
 Q. *Why is the preterperfect tense of the verbe compounde the same that the preterperfect tense of the simple is alwayes?*  
 R. *No forsooth not alwayes, for the compoundes of manye verbes be afterwarde excepted by certayne speciall rules.*  
 Q. *What verbes be those whose compoundes do alter from this generall rule.*

- |                    |   |   |
|--------------------|---|---|
|                    | { | <i>Plico, a plico compositum, &amp;c.</i>       |
|                    |   | <i>Oleo, quamuis vult oleo simplex, &amp;c.</i> |
| R. <i>Some</i>     |   | <i>Pungo, Composita a pungo, &amp;c.</i>        |
| <i>compound of</i> |   | <i>Do. Natum a do quando est, &amp;c.</i>       |
|                    |   | <i>Sto Natum a sto stat, &amp;c.</i>            |

- Q. *What other exception haue ye from this generall rule?*  
 R. *I haue three rules, wherein viuer's verbes be excepted.*  
 Q. *Which is the first exception from the generall rule of compounde verbes.*  
 R. *The first rule is of certain verbes whose compounde chaunge the*

## of Grammar.

the first vowel of their present tense & of their preterperfect tense into e Verba hæc simplicia presentis &c. among which are specially noted :

Some com- } Pario, pario cuius nata peri duo,  
poundes of } Pasco, a pasco paui tantum, &c.

Q. Which is the second exception from the generall rule of compound verbes?

R. The second rule is of certeine verbes whose compounds change their i. vowel into i Hæc habeo, lateo, &c. among which are specially noted :

Some com- } Cano, a cano narum præteritum per ui, &c.  
poundes of } Placeo, a Placeo sic displiceo, &c.  
} Pango, Composita a pango, &c.  
} Manco, A manco mansi minui dant, &c.

Some com- } Scalpo, }  
poundes of } Calco. } Composita a scalpo, calco, &c.  
} Salto. }  
} Claudio. }  
} Quatio. } Composita a claudio, &c.  
} Lauo. }

Q. Which is the last exception from the generall rule of compound verbes.

R. The last rule is of some verbs whose compounds change the first vowel of their present tense, but not of the preterperfect tense into i, Hæc si componas, ago &c. After which be specially noted.

Some com- } Ago, sed pauca notetur, namq; suum, &c. Vi que  
poundes of } Rego, A rego sic pergo, &c.  
} Facio, Nil variat facio, &c.  
} Lego, A lego nata re, se, &c.

### For the Supines of simple Verbes.

Q. How will ye finde out the supine of a simple verbe?

L 3

R. By



## The thirde part

**R.** By the rule that is made for the termination of his Preterperfectense.

**Q.** Which be the terminations of the Preterperfectense?

**R.** There be almost as many terminations of the Preterperfectense as there be letters.

**Q.** Rehearse them?

**R.** Bi, Ci, Di, Gi, Li, Mi, Ni, Pi, Qui, Ri, Si, Pfi, Ti, Vi, üi, Xi.

**Q.** What is the rule for Bi?

**R.** Bi sibi tum format, &c.

**Q.** Doth all those verbes whose Preterperfectense end in bi, make their supines in tum?

**R.** All saving those that hereafter are specially excepted.

**Q.** And is this the order for all the other terminations?

**R.** Yea forsooth.

### For the Supines of compound Verbes.

**Q.** How will pee seeke out the Supine of a verbe Compounde?

**R.** I haue this generall rule for the Supines of verbes pounde. *Compositum vt simplex formatur quodque. Supinum.*

**Q.** Doe all compounde verbes forme their supines in the same manner that their simples doe?

**R.** All saving a fewe that bee specially afterwarde excepted,

Regis etate regno possessor hinc lib  
f. 1. E. 1. 1. 1.